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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The
President's
Responsibilities.*

President Taft's return from his long absence in the far West and along the southern borders of the country was none too soon for the many critical affairs of state that needed his presence at Washington. It will never be possible under our system to define with any precision the line between the immediate executive responsibilities of the President, and those of the cabinet officers within the general range of their departments. Almost everything depends upon the personal equation. No cabinets have ever seemed more harmonious than those of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's associates in the cabinet were never known to complain that the President meddled in their respective spheres, or failed to support them in all the ministerial authority and dignity that belonged to their portfolios. Yet Mr. Roosevelt's personal equation was very different from that of Mr. McKinley, and his familiarity with the work of departments and bureaus was perhaps greater than that of any President who has filled the office within the memory of man. The protracted absence of a President from the center of government must, of course, have a tendency to develop initiative and independence in the heads of the great departments.

*Mr. Taft
and His
Associates.*

Mr. Taft has a cabinet of strong-willed men accustomed to exercise authority in those matters,—mostly private,—with which they have had to deal heretofore. It becomes evident that the President will rely greatly upon the wisdom and efficiency of his cabinet officers, as did Mr. Roosevelt before him, and that he will feel it indispensable to his comfort to perform the great majority of his executive tasks not only by their advice but also

through their agency. Yet of course it would never be permissible to think of the President of the United States as a man whose chief duty was to select a Cabinet, each member of which would be President of the country within the range of matters covered by his department. Mr. Taft has yet to settle down to the methods of executive work that will represent his own particular personal equation. Six months from now his methods will be quite well understood. For at least that length of time he will be entitled to the benefit of every doubt, and to all those favorable presumptions that have gone with his long years of valuable service and high reputation.

*His Temper
and
Policies.*

There are those who are beginning to say that the President's temper is too kindly and that his grasp is not decisive enough. It is well to remember what was said about Lincoln in his first year. It must be remembered that



NUTS FOR UNCLE SAM TO CRACK.
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane).

Congress met in special session within a few days after Mr. Taft's inauguration. Besides the tariff session, he had upon his hands the work of making many appointments. In the early days of August he went away from Washington, not to return for systematic work until the middle of November. On Monday, December 6, Congress meets for its regular session and Mr. Taft has had to devote himself to the preparation of his first annual and rounded message to the law-making body. In his many speeches throughout the West and South he has so plainly outlined most of his policies and views that the message is not likely to come as a sharp surprise either to Congress or to the business interests of the country. Mr. Taft has seemed to prefer, wisely enough, to let his policies be frankly known in their general outlines. As respects the details of measures that he will cover, he had planned well in advance for the careful co-operation of members of his cabinet and of various experts. His policies and his personal methods will be understood by May or June. Until that time all presumptions are in his favor.

*The
Sugar Trust's
Frauds.*

One of the subjects most urgently brought to Mr. Taft's attention in the middle of November was the further unraveling of the shameful conspiracy on the part of the Sugar Trust and

certain Custom House officials to defraud the Government by the false weighing of imported sugar on the docks and by other kindred forms of dishonesty. The first disclosures in this shocking scheme of theft were made about two years ago. Evidence was difficult to secure, but the work of faithful investigators gradually discovered the methods by which the weighing machines were made to give false reports. Indictments and convictions were found, and the Sugar Trust paid the Government more than \$2,000,000 in confession of amounts unmistakably due on cargoes which had been under-weighed. Collector Loeb pressed the investigations with vigor, and the United States prosecuting officers rendered every assistance in their power. Continued inquiry in November brought to light the fact that a much larger number of Government officials in the weighing department were involved in the conspiracy than had been supposed at first. Much excitement followed the discovery that one of the most important and long-trusted superintendents of the refining business of the Sugar Trust was also involved.

*Are There
"Men Higher
Up"?*

To what extent still higher officers of the American Sugar Refining Company had been connected with the frauds had not yet become a matter of public knowledge. Nor is it



THE BUMPER CROP (TAKT BRINGS IN HIS SHEAVES).

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



Photograph, by Harris & Ewing, Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE AS ENLARGED DURING HIS ABSENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

possible as yet to hold the view that any high officers of the customs service at New York or of the Treasury Department at Washington have ever aided or connived at the guilty practices of the Sugar Trust. There is, however, much reason to fear that there was guilty knowledge in high and authoritative quarters on the part of the Sugar Trust, and that there was lack of strong disposition on the part of some of the high officials of the Government to demand a thorough probing of offenses which had begun to be rumored if not quite proven. It seems probable enough that there will be a Congressional investigation, and an opportunity for high officials to make clear their attitude of unhesitating vigor against law-breakers, if their reputations have in any quarter been unjustly assailed.

*Tariff
Makes the
Real Trouble.*

But while Mr. Taft is reported to be so "thoroughly aroused," and while Mr. Cannon and other Congressmen are talking of a probable investigation, it is highly important that intelligent readers throughout the United States should know that the tariff is at the root of the whole trouble in this case. The fault lies at the door of politics; and the remedy is in the hands of Congress. The Sugar Trust has crushed out the competing American refiners of sugar with a ruthlessness and a show of varied resource in method that take almost, if not quite, first rank in the annals of trust methods as pursued by monopoly-

seeking corporations in this country. The Sugar Trust has destroyed, or absorbed, or made secret treaties with its competitors in such a way as to be able to levy a terrible tax upon American consumers, and to roll up great wealth for those who have controlled its methods. But if its activities against sugar importers and other sugar refiners have been wicked, these are as nothing compared with the trail of its evil influence upon the course of tariff legislation at Washington for many years past.

*How the
Law Helps
the Trust.*

The fundamental problem can be easily stated, and can be readily understood by every thoughtful reader. The Sugar Trust has fixed the laws in so arbitrary a way as to compel the importation of sugar in a raw or crude form so that it must all pass through the refining process at the hands of the monopoly. The sugar tariff has been purposely put in a form, through the influence of the Trust, that is extremely difficult to understand or to administer in its precise details. The late Mr. Havemeyer used to tell his friends that for a good many years he was the only man in this country who understood the bearings of the so-called polariscope test upon the practical importation of sugar, so that he was able to reap great profit as against competitors through his knowledge of this scientific scheme of levying duties. Before referring to the tariff as respects the differentials based upon degrees as shown by polariscope test,

however, it will be less confusing to say that crude sugars are those "not above 16 Dutch standard" and the tariff on them remains in the Payne bill just what it was in the Dingley bill, practically a cent a pound (.95 of a cent to be exact). The sugars above 16 Dutch standard are those that are wholly or partly refined, and the tariff upon them is approximately two cents a pound. To be exact, it was 1.95 cents in the Dingley bill and in order to give color to the claim of "reduction downward" it is reduced to 1.90 cents in the Payne bill. The Sugar Trust is built upon the tariff against refined sugar.

*Refining,
as an
Industry.*

Inasmuch as this tariff of virtually two cents a pound on sugar fit for use is so high as in effect to prohibit the importation, the reduction has no purpose except to be misleading. It is a mistake to suppose that the process of refining, as carried on by the Trust, constitutes one of our large and important American industries. What it does constitute in point of fact is one of the most outrageous impositions upon the American public that has ever been carefully arranged by conspiracy between political leaders and commercial ban-

aits. It was this unscrupulous monopoly that ruined the Wilson tariff bill in the course of its passage, and created a condition of things that led Mr. Wilson to condemn his own bill as finally distorted, while causing President Cleveland to refuse to affix his signature. So that it is not the Republican party alone that has played into the hands of this evil and useless monopoly.

*The Trust
Alone
Benefits*

Sugar is not to any large extent a product of our own soil. We are the greatest consumers of sugar in the world, and we have to import most of our supply from other countries. Cuba and the other West India islands are better adapted to sugar culture than any other parts of the world. Our limited Louisiana sugar-growing area is not well adapted to that purpose, and would abandon sugar but for the high duty that gives the planters of a limited coast strip some profit on their crop. The best agricultural experts of the country would strongly advise Louisiana to give up sugar for various other crops that can be advantageously grown on her soil. But even if Louisiana sugar is to be protected for some years to come, this can be done all



THE MAGNIFICENT CUSTOM HOUSE AT NEW YORK.

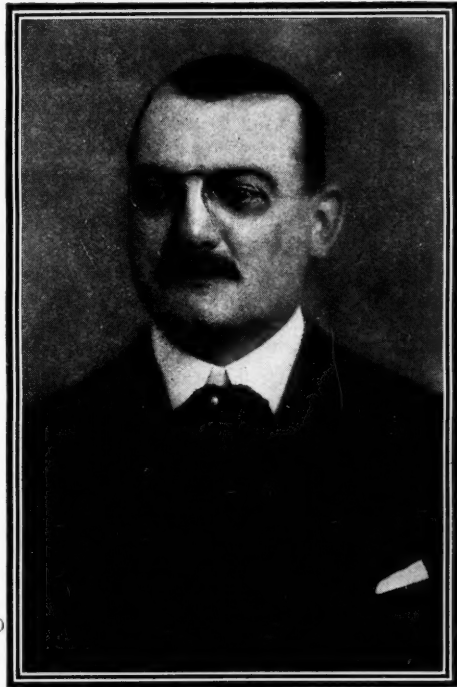
the better by a simple specific duty on imported sugar that shall wholly or practically ignore the distinction between refined and unrefined grades. The same thing may be said of the persistent efforts to develop beet sugar in our Western States into a great and standard American product. The heavy differential between raw sugar and refined sugar benefits the Sugar Trust alone. It is a swindle upon the American public, and it has given the Trust a club by means of which it has intimidated, first, the honest Louisiana cane-growers, and, second, the ambitious and entirely reputable leaders in the movement for the Western growth of beets and the making of sugar from that crop.

*Back
to the
Cane-fields!*

As sugar is made nowadays in a country like Cuba, the cane is crushed and the initial processes are carried on in great factories in the cane-fields known as *centrales*. These are now so well organized and equipped with machinery that it would be in accordance with natural economies of production to refine the sugar on the spot and make it ready for use. But the American Sugar Refining Company will not permit this. It keeps our tariff law in such a shape that the Cuban cane-grower and sugar-maker must sell his product while it is dirty and of bad color, so that it may be brought to certain spots in the United States where the Trust has built its refineries, in order to be cleaned up and put in condition for a fastidious market.

*Will Congress
Face
the Truth?*

Is there honesty enough and courage enough at Washington to look the facts in the face, and rectify this scandalous abuse of the tariff principle? Or are we simply to hear innuendoes against officials on account of the Sugar Trust's stealings on the dock? Certainly such dishonesty must be ferreted out and punished; but statesmanship will strike at the Trust in the seat of its real strength and power. Let no tender-hearted person suppose for a moment that any injustice would be done to the Trust by abolishing the differential between dirty sugar and clean sugar. The Trust has been looking far ahead and anticipating just such a deserved fate. It has been getting large control of sources of sugar supply in the West Indies, and will be in ample position to use its present factories for refining its own unfinished sugars if it prefers to do that rather than to complete the process in Cuba or elsewhere.



Photograph by Pach Bros., N. Y.

COLLECTOR LOEB, FORMERLY SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHOSE ENERGY IS RE-ORGANIZING THE CUSTOMS SERVICE AT NEW YORK.

As for the labor employed in American sugar refineries, the number of men who would be displaced is not likely to be large enough to constitute a serious factor in the problem, in view of the importance of the question as a whole to the consumer.

*Read
Your Tariff
Law.*

Now that we have outlined the situation in its main aspects, let us quote the principal clause of the tariff schedule that deals with sugar.

Sugars not above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees, ninety-five one-hundredths of one cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic test, thirty-five one-thousandths of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, one cent and ninety one-hundredths of one cent per pound; molasses testing not above forty degrees, twenty per centum ad valorem; testing above forty degrees and not above fifty-six degrees, three cents per gallon; testing above fifty-

six degrees, six cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

Let the reader use his best attention, and give this extract from our tariff law a second reading. Let him then remember that a law of Congress to be made intelligently must be understood by those who make it. Let him then inquire whether his own Congressman can understand the workings of this sugar tariff. Let him ask his Congressman if any man in either House who voted for this clause understands it. Yet somebody must have invented it and got it into our tariff. Who can be the author of this production? It has, of course, in the main, been copied from one tariff law to another. It was invented by the sugar refiners to enable them to break down the business of sugar importers, and furthermore to enable the particular individuals in the refining trade who knew precisely what they wanted to accomplish to beat their baffled rivals at the game of getting their cargoes of crude sugar through the custom house.

*Chances
for
Fraud.*

Having fixed the tariff in this way, they had accomplished their main purpose. Important to them, but relatively much less important, was the way in which the tariff was administered. The polariscope test requires chemical experts; and the errors rendered possible by reason of the curious series of ascending differentials based upon "degrees" as indicated by the polariscope for a good while gave as much opportunity for fraud as the more vulgar and more easily detected business of fixing the scales to report 10 or 15 per cent. of short weight. The Sugar Trust at the outset entered upon a bold game of rapacity. It has corrupted and debauched scores, if not hundreds, of the minor employees of the customs service while turning its own employees into rogues and cheats. But let nobody for a moment forget that the principal scene of its triumph has been at Washington.

*How
to Tax
Sugar.*

Let us suppose that it is the policy of the people of the United States to place a tax on imported sugar for the sake of revenue to the Government and of incidental protection to the beet-sugar makers of the West and the cane-sugar makers of Louisiana. The simple way to accomplish this is to do away with

the prohibitive differential that prevents the importation of sugar fit for use; then to abandon the series of smaller differentials based upon polariscope degrees; then to find a simple, inclusive definition of sugar; and then to fix a simple, specific rate per pound upon all sugar imported.

*Polariscope
Freaks.*

The curious tricks of the polariscope test make the most astonishing variations when the present rates are expressed in their equivalent ad valorem terms. An official table which we print below was published by the Government when the Tariff bill was adopted last August, and was prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Commerce and Labor Department, based upon the statement prepared by the Senate Finance Committee. This table gives the importations of sugar analyzed according to the quantities imported for the fiscal year 1907, under different polariscope grades. It also shows the ad valorem equivalents of the duty rates in the clause of the law which we have already quoted. A little thought and a little imagination applied to this table will show how much room there is in actual testing, weighing, and handling of cargoes on the docks of the big sugar refineries at Brooklyn, at Yonkers, and elsewhere,—not merely for falsifying weights but, even more importantly, for juggling and fraud in the chemical tests that directly affect the rate of duty to be paid on a given cargo by the Sugar Trust.



THEY GET IT BOTH WAYS!

Some special interests do not seem to be satisfied with favorable tariff concessions, but find ways of defrauding the Government at the Custom House also. From the *Herald* (Washington).

An
Official
Table.

The table will also show how the heads and experts of the Sugar Trust, who have especial familiarity with this technical and difficult system, can manipulate it not merely for the destruction of the honest and honorable business of sugar importing, but also for the undoing of their rivals in the refining business. The table is as follows:

216. Sugar, Dutch standard in color:		Ad va- lorem equiv- alent. Present law.		Duty unchanged.	
Not above No. 16, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope.		Per cent.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue.	
Not above 75 deg.	36.12	851.00	\$18.42		
Not above 88 deg.	69.39	135,474.00	93,995.74		
Not above 94 deg.	78.26	6,323,215.00	4,948,296.46		
Not above 95 deg.	76.56	149,885.00	114,759.07		
Not above 96 deg.	87.16	551,424.00	480,625.63		
Cane.					
Not above 75 deg.	23.89	49,146.60	11,742.11		
Not above 76 deg.	54.10	62.00	33.54		
Not above 77 deg.	40.12	1,167.00	468.16		
Not above 78 deg.	30.08	215.65	64.86		
Not above 79 deg.	42.42	1,356.00	575.16		
Not above 80 deg.	46.08	1,356.00	624.80		
Not above 81 deg.	107.49	7,984.00	8,581.99		
Not above 82 deg.	25.45	239.45	60.94		
Not above 83 deg.	91.08	476,284.10	433,780.34		
Not above 84 deg.	27.36	14.00	3.83		
Not above 85 deg.	30.34	128.00	38.84		
Not above 86 deg.	82.08	66,230.20	54,362.77		
Not above 87 deg.	46.16	2,213.65	1,021.75		
Not above 88 deg.	81.81	543,253.00	444,461.31		
Not above 89 deg.	87.73	20,765.00	18,216.96		
Not above 90 deg.	36.56	41.00	14.99		
Not above 91 deg.	120.19	1,460.00	1,754.86		
Not above 92 deg.	64.90	1,240.00	804.81		
Not above 94 deg.	75.33	448,812.00	338,105.26		
Not above 95 deg.	70.65	901,857.00	637,153.38		
Not above 96 deg.	90.46	11,053,806.00	9,998,995.97		
Not above 97 deg.	97.64	250,917.00	244,991.04		
Not above 98 deg.	69.40	41,004.00	28,456.06		

A Theory
and a
Practice.

In order not to be unfair, it ought to be explained that the theory of the differential based upon polariscope test is a scientific one. The value of sugar as such is supposed to lie in the greater or less degree of its saccharine or sweetening quality. Crude sugars contain water or other substances which may considerably reduce the value of the cargo for refining purposes as compared, weight for weight, with some other cargo. The polariscope test in theory, therefore, is intended to reduce the raw sugars of varying degrees of sweetness to some common denominator for the purpose of applying to them a correct specific tax. But the system has worked badly in our American practical experience. Thus there are many grades of tea and coffee; but at times when we have put a specific tax of five cents a pound on coffee or ten cents a pound on tea we have not made the mistake of trying to grade and

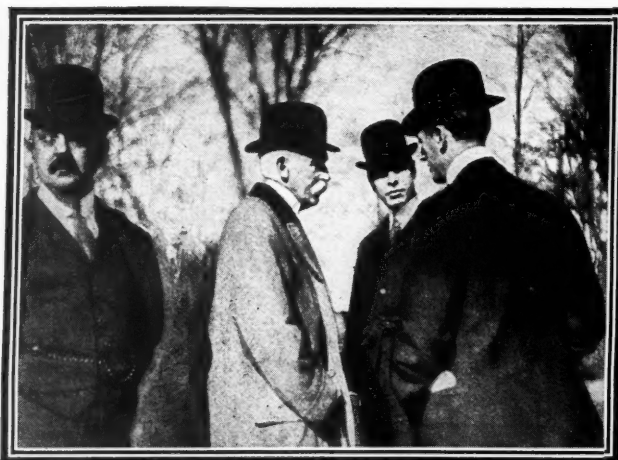
classify the different kinds and qualities of tea and coffee with a view to granting tariff differentials. Such a system would have invited confusion and fraud. One of the best things, in fact, about the specific duty of ten cents a pound on an article like tea is the effect it has in keeping importers from bringing in so-called sweepings, and other very inferior and harmful grades. In like manner, if we got rid of the maze of sugar differentials, and of the trained scientists who apply the polariscope tests under those extraordinary conditions that the newspapers have recently been describing,—we should be vastly better off.

Discourage
Dirty
Sugar.

With a straight tax of a cent a pound (or a cent and a half a pound) on sugar, the tendency would be towards standardizing the article at a high test where produced, before bringing it to this country. There is no reason for compelling the American public to pay an enormous additional tax to the Sugar Trust for the privilege of having their foreign sugar cleaned up and whitened in this country. Let us give the foreign producer the chance to send us clean rather than dirty sugar. Let the beet-sugar production of America be amply protected, and let it grow as fast as it will. Let the sugar-growers and sugar-makers of Louisiana have a fair measure of protection for a good many years to come. But let the law which enables the Sugar Trust to break down other refiners, to destroy the sugar-importing trade, to terrorize the Louisiana growers, and to victimize the beet-sugar industry of the West, while also dictating terms to the West India cane-growers and interfering with their prosperity,—let this tariff on sugar be radically changed.

A Subject
for the
New Board.

President Taft has lately called his expert Tariff Board together, and has conferred with them about their duties and opportunities. The sugar tariff in all its bearings is a matter that falls unquestionably within the range of the subjects that this board can inquire into. Mr. Reynolds, who with Professor Emory and Mr. Sanders is a member of this board, was recently an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He has been accused of having used his high official position to interfere with the investigation of the sugar frauds in New York. Mr. Reynolds strenuously denies the charge, and Mr. Cortelyou,



SECRETARY MACVEAGH AND THE NEW TARIFF BOARD.

(From left to right): James B. Reynolds, Secretary MacVeagh, Professor Henry C. Emery, and Mr. Alvin H. Sanders.

who was recently Secretary of the Treasury under President Roosevelt—and who at that time was personally directing the inquiries which have led to some of the recent disclosures,—expresses every confidence in Mr. Reynolds. It is obvious that in his capacity as a member of the Tariff Board Mr. Reynolds will now have an especial opportunity to serve the country by showing the iniquitous character of the existing sugar schedule, and helping to demonstrate the fact that the frauds in connection with tariff administration are the lamentable sequel of a thoroughly bad tariff law.

*For the
Tariff
Commission.*

We have accepted for the present the new tariff law, and we have entered upon a period of business prosperity. The country does not want to go through another immediate struggle for tariff revision, with our present ways of doing tariff work. It devolves upon us to investigate the tariff subject by subject, as in the case of this sugar business, study it thoroughly, get public opinion enlightened and aroused, assemble the necessary facts through a proper tariff board or commission, and then, but not till then, compel Congress to give us simple and intelligent schedules. The existing tariff, which Mr. Taft has praised so beyond its deserts, is full of tricks and complications from one end of it to the other. Mr. Taft was apparently trying hard to do justice to a thing he naturally disliked. Every honest, old-fashioned Pro-

tectionist has now become a tariff reformer. The people who stand by the quirks and tricks in the tariff are the immediate beneficiaries, or those who have acquiesced merely in return for like favors. The people who want a protective policy for the general welfare of the country would like to have a simple, lucid tariff, and they are not afraid of a Tariff Commission that will bring the facts all out into the light. The Tariff Commission bill will not be left in abeyance. Senator Beveridge will bring it forward again, and the manufacturers and business men of the United States who demanded it last winter and spring will continue to ask for it.

*Congress in
the Coming
Session.*

It is well known that Mr. Taft will advise Congress to amend laws dealing with commerce in such a way as to separate more completely the railroads from the great industrial enterprises. He will doubtless advise the extension of the functions of the Interstate Com-



THE DANVILLE CHAMPION IN FULL SWING.
Speaker Cannon defending himself against attacks from the "Insurgents."

From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).



SENATOR ALDRICH HAS BEEN VISITING THE WEST.

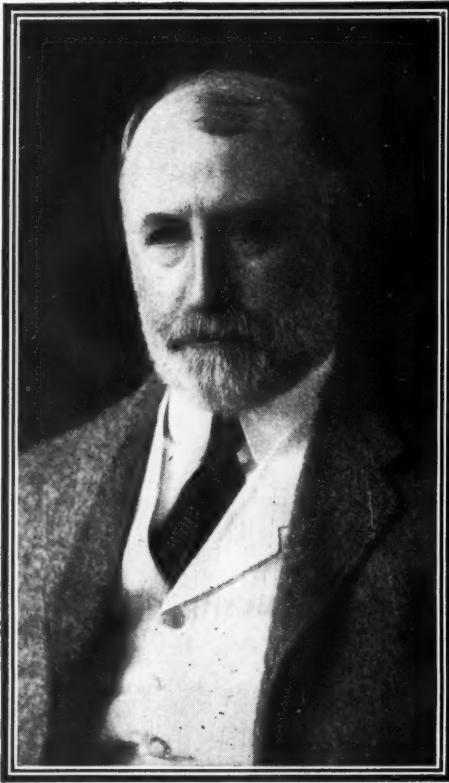
From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

merce Commission in some directions, while for the more judicial of the functions that they now exercise he would prefer to create a strictly judicial tribunal. He has already outlined some of his views upon the modification of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Attorney-General Wickersham and other members of the cabinet have given great study to the legal and practical details of these proposed changes. Mr. Taft's message will therefore be awaited with much interest and with a good deal of hope and confidence on the part of the business community. It must be said plainly, however, that Congress does not seem to be in a promising mood. The tariff work of the extra session was badly done, and there is not good reason to expect very much clean-cut or statesmanlike legislation at the hands of the present Congress. There are deep fissures of principle that separate groups of Congressmen and Senators belonging nominally to the same parties, and there are bitter personal animosities that threaten discord. Speaker Cannon has been under fire, and he is never meek when his enemies attack him. It is said that there will be a Congressional investigation of the Custom House matters involved in the sugar frauds. Such an inquiry would be distracting and time-consuming, and perhaps not useful. It might be better to investigate the influences that have for so long a time surrounded the making by Congress of tariff

schedules on sugar. The point is that Congress is not coming to Washington this month under any well-regulated control in either house, with a view to giving effect to President Taft's legislative policies.

**The
Nation's
Rulers.**

Speaker Cannon's attitude toward his op-



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WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, MAYOR-ELECT OF NEW YORK.

New York's Election. Events crowd upon each other with such rapidity and insistence in the American metropolis that to-day's sensation quickly drives yesterday's out of mind. New York's great municipal election occurred on November 2, after one of the most energetic campaigns of many years. The matter was absorbing for the time, but by another week the newspapers had disposed of it and the public had forgotten it. When, however, William J. Gaynor takes up his duties as Mayor at the beginning of next month and the other new officials are installed, the significance of what happened at the polls on November 2 will come up as a fresh topic. Judge Gaynor ran as the Democratic-Tammany candidate for Mayor and received 250,000 votes. Mr. Otto T. Bannard ran as the Republican-Fusion candidate and received 178,000 votes. Mr. William Randolph Hearst ran independently as the Civic Alliance candidate, and his vote was 155,000. The two anti-Tammany candidates together polled 33,000 more than the man who was elected.

*Whose
Victory Was
It?*

Taking this result by itself it is not strange that the country should have the impression that the election resulted in a Tammany victory. There were only two other general officers to be elected on the city ticket at large. One was Comptroller, the other President of the Board of Aldermen. The Tammany candidate for comptroller received 249,000 votes, while Mr. Prendergast, the Republican-Fusion candidate, received 318,000. The Tammany candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen received 249,000 votes, while Mr. John Purroy Mitchel, Republican-Fusion candidate, received 318,000. The next office in importance is the presidency of the Borough of Manhattan. Mr. George McAneny, the well-known civil-service and municipal reformer, was Republican-Fusion candidate and received 135,000 votes. The Tammany candidate received only 110,000 votes. For president of the Borough of Brooklyn the Republican-Fusion candidate received 118,000 votes, while the Democratic candidate had only 93,000. It is not necessary to pursue the election figures any further. The Fusion ticket and the Civic Alliance ticket were identical except for the name at the head. The anti-Tammany votes were concentrated for all the other offices except Mayor, and Tammany was easily and overwhelmingly defeated. Tammany is now in a minority.

*What
Might
Have Been.*

The anti-Tammany vote for Mayor was divided between Mr. Bannard and Mr. Hearst, and this fact permitted Mr. Gaynor to be elected. It is not easy, however, to prove either one of two quite different views. There are those who argue from the success of the rest of the ticket that with one candidate for Mayor instead of two, the anti-Tammany people would have secured the chief office. But others contend that if there had not been the two anti-Tammany tickets in the field, Tammany would have gained not only the mayoralty, but all the other offices. The fact is that certain labor elements and the newspapers and political following of Mr. William R. Hearst refused to support Mr. Bannard after the Fusion ticket was made up. The prospect for Fusion looked gloomy. The Gaynor-Tammany people were jubilant. Mr. William M. Ivins, who might possibly have been elected as the Fusion candidate for Mayor (inasmuch as Mr. Hearst and his newspapers would have supported Ivins),

came to the conclusion that Bannard could not be elected and that the only way to save the Fusion cause in part was to persuade Hearst to run independently, with the other Fusion candidates beneath his name in the Civic-Alliance column on the voting paper. Mr. Ivins' shaping of the three-cornered contest for the mayoralty was a very skillful piece of political work. The more common opinion is that Mr. Hearst pulled the ticket through. There are others still who think that if Hearst had not run his vote would have gravitated toward Bannard, with the result of a complete Fusion victory. The thing that would most probably have happened is quite overlooked. There would in any case have been a third ticket, intended to catch the Hearst supporters and radical labor vote; and this ticket would not have coincided at any point with that of the Fusionists. Bannard in that case would have received more votes than he actually got; but he, with the whole Fusion ticket, would have been defeated.

*What Will
Gaynor
Do?*

So much for conjecture. No one knows or can make a good guess what sort of a mayor Judge Gaynor will prove to be. He has not been identified until now with Tammany, having for a long time been on the State bench and a resident of Brooklyn. His colleagues-elect of the Fusion ticket have expressed a strong desire to work with him for the welfare of the city. He has met them half way with like expressions of cordiality and public spirit. New York is an exceedingly good-natured city, with few prejudices against any of its citizens. It will be more than ready to give Judge Gaynor full credit for everything he may do in the direction of good administration. He will have to appoint the heads of most of the great working departments of the city, including the police. The Fusion officials, including the comptroller, aldermanic president, and borough presidents, will completely dominate the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which levies the taxes and distributes the revenues. But the Mayor and his appointees will largely control the actual expenditure and use of the funds.

*Other
Elections.*

In the few States which held elections last month there was little to command national attention. In Massachusetts there was an attempt to make the tariff an issue, but both the Old

Bay State and her neighbor, little Rhode Island, re-elected their Republican Governors by substantial pluralities. Virginia, following quite as closely in the traditional groove, elected a Democratic Governor, William H. Mann. In Maryland interest was centered on the disfranchisement amendment, which was decisively defeated. Of the municipal elections held in November, that of San Francisco rivaled New York's contest in spectacular interest. It resulted in a setback to the local reform movement, District Attorney Heney being defeated for re-election by Charles M. Fickert, and P. H. McCarthy, Union Labor candidate for Mayor, receiving a large majority of the votes. An "open town" is promised by the Mayor-elect. Mayor Tom Johnson was defeated for re-election in Cleveland by the Republican candidate, Herman C. Baehr. The city of Boston adopted by referendum vote a new method of municipal government which will go into effect next February. This plan provides for the election of a mayor to serve four years subject to recall after two years, and a city council of nine members elected at large for three-year terms. This is a close approach to the so-called "commission plan," now becoming so popular in this country. The first city in New York State to venture a trial of the commission system is Mount Vernon, in Westchester County, which voted on the matter last month. The voters of Pittsburg decided at the November election in favor of a bond issue of \$8,775,000 for city improvements.

*The
Active Suffrage
Movement.*

The movement for woman suffrage has been much accelerated in this country during recent weeks, as a result, among other things, of the great energy and interest of women in New York. Important mass-meetings have been held in Carnegie Hall, both for organization and for general discussion. The presence in this country of Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Snowden, and some other of the leaders of the suffragist movement in England, has contributed its full share to the arousing of American sentiment. English political machinery is much simpler and more direct than ours, and voting in English elections is a more rational and intelligible process. If the general agitation of the suffrage question can help us to secure better nominating systems, and to reduce the number of elective offices, it will be most welcome. Mrs. Blatch, in a Carnegie Hall meeting last month, gave a



Photograph by Paul Thompson Y. N.

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN.

(Prominent English suffragette.)

delightful account of her experience as a watcher at the polls in the recent municipal election, and her picture of our careless and unintelligent methods has never been surpassed for acumen and fine satire. Next month we hope to present some notes upon the real condition and progress of the woman suffrage movement in the United States. The subject has reached the stage for sincere and considerate study. Of course, no subject can be studied with a calm mind in the presence of a militant propaganda such as the so-called suffragettes are conducting in England. Those methods would hardly promote that particular cause, or any other, under conditions that exist in the United States. Whatever one may think of suffragette methods, however, such leaders as Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Snowden are too able and too deeply convinced to be disregarded. Like most women who take to platform speaking, they are more eloquent than their brethren.

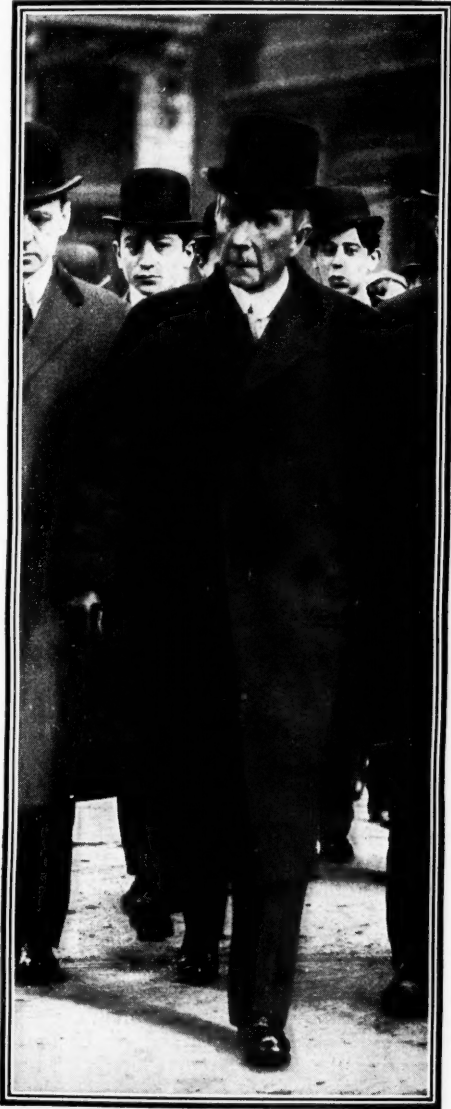
*Against the
Standard Oil
Company.*

On the afternoon of November 20 was published the news that the United States Circuit Court of Missouri had decided against the Standard Oil Company, in the suit brought against it by the United States Government. The Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, the present holding company of all the seventy or more subsidiaries of the Trust, was declared very unequivocally to be a combination in restraint of trade, within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, passed July 2, 1890. This suit was instituted by the Government in 1906 under allegations that John D. Rockefeller and others and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were maintaining a conspiracy in restraint of trade to monopolize interstate and international commerce in Oil. Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, has had charge of the Government's case, which was argued by Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Charles B. Morrison. Among the witnesses called at the hearings were Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the late H. H. Rogers, Mr. Archbold, and other of the founders of the great Standard Oil business. One of our pictures shows Mr. Rockefeller on his way to attend one of the hearings last autumn. Against Mr. Kellogg were arrayed, of course, a number of the ablest lawyers in the country, and it is no small legal feat to have brought the Government's case through to such a sweeping victory.

*The Scope
of the
Decision*

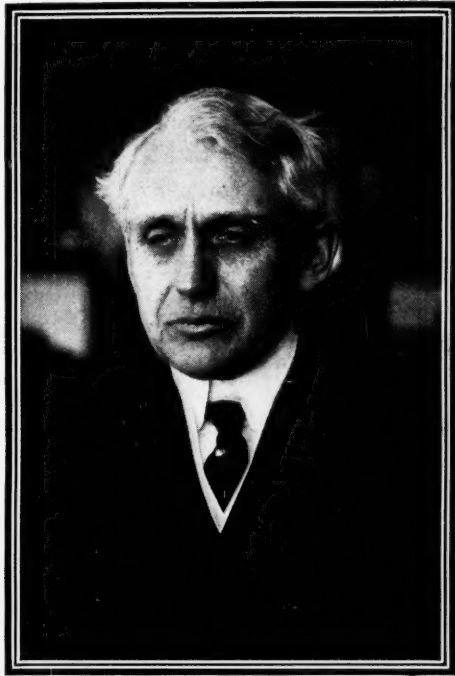
The Circuit Court has in this decision granted the Government's plea for a permanent injunction restraining the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey from continuing in control of its subsidiary companies and from reorganizing in such a way as to repeat the illegal acts complained of. The court's decision lays stress on the fact that the Standard Oil Company was not a combination in which the tendency to monopoly was incidental to a general fostering of its business, the latter being the chief result, but a combination the necessary effect of which was to stifle competition. The device of issuing certificates in a holding company in proportion to the stock ownership in subsidiary companies is condemned by the court as not only a futile effort to bring the Trust within the law, but a clearer reason for its illegality, simply because the device increases the facility of obtaining monopoly. Decisions have rarely been clearer and more positive. The permanent injunction becomes operative

within thirty days unless stayed by an appeal to the Supreme Court, which will presumably be made. Of course, even if the Supreme Court should confirm this decision, it does not mean that the business of the Standard Oil Company would be annihilated. Its lawyers and directors have, naturally, plans for other forms of organization which may come within the law. It is not unlikely that they will form a great consolidated corporation like United States Steel.



Photograph by Brown Bros., N. Y.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ON HIS WAY TO A HEARING IN THE GOVERNMENT'S SUIT.



MR. FRANK B. KELLOGG.

(Who conducted the Government's suit against the Standard Oil Company to its successful termination last month.)

*Telephones
and
Telegraphs.*

The most important happening in American finance in November was the purchase of stock held by the Gould family in the Western Union Telegraph Company, by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The purchaser is the enormous and aggressive concern holding the stocks of the Bell Telephone Companies operating in practically every part of the United States. Its total capitalization is half a billion dollars; with its subsidiaries it has 12,300,000 miles of wire, and its net earnings are at the rate of over \$30,000,000 annually. Of the one hundred millions of capital stock of the Western Union, the American Company is understood to have acquired about 28 per cent. In a corporation with some twenty thousand scattered stockholders, this constitutes a strong working control. A large amount of the stock of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is in turn held by the Mackay companies, controlling the Postal Telegraph and the Commercial Cable companies. The Postal Telegraph has been the one active competitor of the Western Union; the officers of the

Mackay companies assert that it will continue to compete as before this purchase. President Vail, of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, has been outspoken in advancing his belief that the administrative union of the telegraph and telephone operations will benefit both the public and the stockholders of the controlling companies. He points out that the offices of the telephone and telegraph lines can be in the same building, which would make not only for economy but for convenience to the public in furnishing close connections for telephoning messages to be sent over telegraph wires.

*Rumors
of a
Copper Merger.*

Since the middle of October there have been persistent rumors in Wall Street of a movement to consolidate the greatest copper-producing companies of the United States. That negotiations have been carried on looking toward this, or at least toward some regulation of output and co-operation in selling, seems certain. The properties mentioned as going into the merger are the Amalgamated Copper Company, the mines dominated by the Guggenheim family, the United Metal Selling Company, and the extensive interests of the Cole-Ryan group, who control several productive mines in Montana, Arizona and elsewhere. Since these rumors have been in circulation the prices of the leading copper properties have advanced on the exchanges about 20 per cent. With all the rush of renewed industrial activity in the past six months, the unprecedented consumption of steel and the mounting up of commodity prices to the highest point reached in a generation, there has been slow progress toward prosperity in the copper mines. The dividends they are paying are far below those of 1907, inasmuch as a price of 13 cents a pound for copper is not comfortably above the cost of production. The stocks of copper held in Europe and America on November 1 are estimated to be more than 700,000,000 pounds. Overproduction seems to be the explanation of the slow recovery of the mining companies. The group of mines named as forming the rumored merger would control an annual production of some 500,000,000 pounds, the present market price of their shares footing up to about five hundred million dollars.

*Copper
Prices.*

The instability of the price of copper metal is notorious. That a basic commodity of this character should vary in price from 26 cents to

12 cents in a single year, is certainly illogical and is unfortunate for consumers as well as for mining companies. The manufacturer who has purchased copper at 25 cents a pound and who finds himself obliged to sell his finished product on a market where the prices of finished products are lowered by the sudden fall to 13-cent copper, might well find some comfort in a compromise price that could be held to reasonable stability. Even if, as has been suggested, the rumored merger could control half the American output, it would be an extremely difficult matter to work toward a stable compromise price without stimulating overproduction from the independent half. But the project is understood to be in the strongest and wisest hands, and it is possible that a plan may be worked out that will produce some such steadying effect on copper prices as has undoubtedly been brought to steel prices by the United States Steel Corporation.

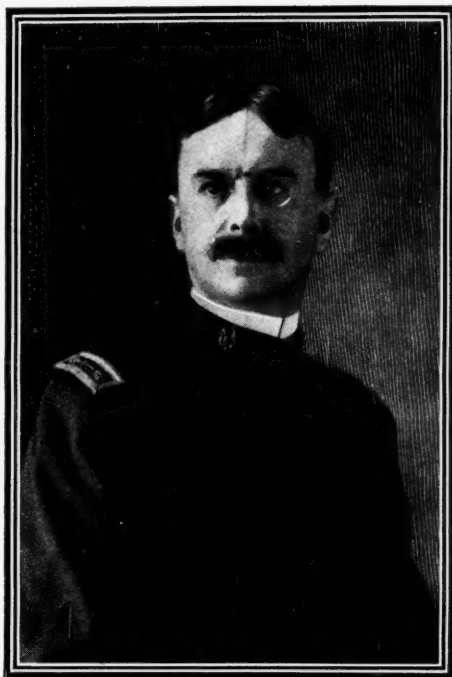
*Mr. Kennedy's
Munificent
Bequests.*

One of the most encouraging features of our present American life is the increasing tendency on the part of possessors of great wealth to make generous distributions toward the alleviation of poverty, the spread of education, and the stamping out of disease. A number of notable gifts, splendid in their munificence and catholicity, have recently been made, to which it seems especially appropriate to refer at this season. Foremost among these benefactions, both for magnitude and range, are those of the late John Stewart Kennedy, of New York, whose will was made public last month. Mr. Kennedy accumulated his vast fortune in banking and the railroad business, and his entire estate is estimated at about \$60,000,000. Nearly one-half of this, or about \$25,000,000, has been bequeathed to various religious, educational, medical, and charitable institutions. The list of legacies numbers forty-six, and includes universities and colleges, missionary boards, hospitals, homes, and other public and benevolent institutions. Among the larger bequests, the sum of \$2,250,000 each goes to Columbia University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Boards of Foreign Missions, of Home Missions, and of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church. The Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, the United Charities, and Robert College of Constantinople each receive \$1,500,000, while \$750,000 each is ap-

portioned to the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, the American Bible Society, New York University, and the School of Philanthropy of the New York Charity Organization Society. Yale University, Williams, Bowdoin, Amherst, Dartmouth, and Hamilton colleges, Tuskegee and Hampton institutes, and the University of Glasgow each receive \$100,000. Among the schools and colleges to receive \$50,000 each are Lafayette, Wellesley, Teachers', Oberlin, Barnard, Elmira, Berea, Anatolia, Northfield Seminary, and Mount Hermon School. The residuary estate, which will probably be large, will also be distributed among certain public institutions. These large benefactions will aid materially in putting more life and strength into numerous agencies for the uplift and welfare of humanity. These gifts by Mr. Kennedy were announced on the day after President Butler of Columbia University had written for this issue of the REVIEW (see page 679) an earnest plea for an adequate endowment of a number of large public institutions, in order that they might better carry on the work of "civilizing New York."

*The Rockefeller
Hook-Worm
Commission.*

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has announced his intention to devote the sum of \$1,000,000 to the eradication and prevention of the hook-worm disease. The hook-worm is a parasite of African origin, that has been discovered and thoroughly studied by Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, of the United States Public Health and Marine Service. The scene of its operations is mainly in our Southern States, where as many as two millions of people are said to be affected. The hook-worm attacks all classes, but chiefly affects the "poor whites." It is about half an inch long, thrives in sandy soil, and enters the body chiefly through the skin. The worms lodge in the small intestine, producing mental and physical lassitude and anemia, lowering the vitality, and making the subject easily susceptible to serious and fatal diseases. Dr. Stiles declares the cause of the disease to be soil pollution. The campaign of eradication and prevention of the disease will be pushed aggressively along the lines of the introduction of proper sanitary precautions and popular education in preventive measures. A commission of ten, including eminent medical men and prominent Southern educators, has been selected by Mr. Rockefeller to carry on the work. In the expert opinion of these gen-



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DR. CHARLES WARDELL STILES.

(Who has made a thorough study of the hook-worm disease in the South.)

tle men, the hook-worm disease can be easily recognized, effectively treated, and successfully prevented. There would, therefore, seem to be good reason for hoping that the energetic efforts of this Rockefeller hook-worm commission may succeed in ridding the South of a scourge that, among other results, lowers industrial efficiency.

A noteworthy step in the fight against the great white plague was the organization in New York last month of a tuberculosis preventorium for children. The object of this institution is to take affected children from the congested districts, and by proper treatment in suitable surroundings arrest the progress of the disease and restore the children to a normal state of health. This project was made possible by a gift of half a million dollars from Mr. Nathan Straus, who is already widely known for his efforts in behalf of the health of babies and children by means of supplying wholesome milk. The building used for the preventorium is the Cleveland cottage, at Lakewood, N. J., which Mr.

*A
Tuberculosis
Preventorium*

Straus gave with some additional property. Other gifts to the amount of \$200,000 have been contributed for the equipment of the institution. It is estimated that an endowment fund of a million dollars will be needed to assure permanence to the work. The urgent necessity for a preventorium may readily be deduced from the estimate of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs that there are 40,000 children in the tenements of New York affected with tuberculosis, most of whom could be saved by open air life, pure food, and proper supervision. This institution at Lakewood is the first of its kind in the country, but it is to be hoped that it may soon be followed by similar institutions in the vicinity of other large cities. Another fortune to be devoted to philanthropic purposes is that of the late Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes. Beside specific bequests to charitable and educational institutions, the will of Miss Stokes directs that the residue of her estate, estimated at between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000, be used for the erection of modern tenements and the education of negroes, Indians, and deserving white students.

*The Longest
Aeroplane
Flight.*

Aeronautical feats seem to proceed on the theory that one good flight deserves a better one, for scarcely is one record achieved, when another almost immediately follows. The winning of the Michelin Cup by Farman through his long flight at Mourmelon, France, last month will, it is confidently expected, lead to still longer flights here in America during the present month in order that the trophy may remain in this country. The cup was won by Wilbur Wright last December by a flight of 2 hours, 18 minutes, 33 seconds, in which he covered an official distance of 76½ miles. Mr. Farman on November 3 flew continuously for over four hours, and covered a distance of 144 miles. According to the conditions attached to the prize, the cup is awarded for the best record of the calendar year; so that Farman will be declared the winner for this year, provided his Mourmelon record of 144 miles remains unbeaten at midnight of December 31. The question among American aviators, therefore, is, Shall the trophy be allowed to return to Europe? Mr. Wilbur Wright is quoted as saying that he does not think it will,—which is encouraging news for Americans. At any rate, the Aero Club is interesting itself in the matter, and it is hoped that the Wright brothers, Mr. Glenn Curtiss, and perhaps other Amer-

ican aviators will come forward to defend America's possession of the cup. The trials are planned to take place during the last week of this month, and will undoubtedly result in some remarkable flights. Mr. Wilbur Wright declared that the man who wins the Michelin trophy this year will have to fly from dawn until dusk, adding, however, "but that can be done." Our army men whom Mr. Wright has been teaching the handling of the Government aeroplane at College Park, Maryland, have apparently learned their lessons well, for they have successfully demonstrated their ability to manage the craft. The Germans have been testing the efficiency of their war balloons in maneuvers and sham flights, in which they have circled over fortresses, made feigned attacks and escaped from the imaginary fire of aerial guns.

*Aero-
nautical
Notes.*

Our own Government is about to begin a series of experiments in shooting at airships with cannon, various ingenious types of guns having already been devised by the Krupps for this purpose. It does not seem to be an easy matter to hit a balloon which is capable of rising so high as to appear like a mere speck in the sky. In the German maneuvers the balloons mounted high enough to be out of reach of an enemy's fire, while still remaining in positions from which they could make observations. There promises to be a determined contest, therefore, between the efforts, on the one hand, to perfect guns that will annihilate war balloons and those on the other hand to devise means that will protect the balloons from annihilation. Aeroplanes and balloons are now being advertised and sold for private use, and Mr. Wright, in fact, is quoted as saying that he and his brother have contracted to build a number of machines for "the spring trade." Count Zeppelin predicts the crossing of the Atlantic by airship within two years, and an English Channel service is projected for operation next year. Aeronautical insurance has also made its appearance, and is issued not only to the man who goes up in the air in ships but also to him who stays on the ground and is in danger of having an airship drop on him from above. With the growing use of airships of all kinds, the subject of aerial trespassing is beginning to assume importance. Altogether, the year that ends with this month has been a fruitful one in the field of aerial navigation. It is not too much to predict as much of 1910.



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COMMANDER PEARY AND THE COMMITTEE EXAMINING HIS RECORDS.

(The committee, appointed by the National Geographic Society, consists of, reading from left to right: Gilbert H. Grosvenor, editor of the *Geographic Magazine*; Otto H. Tittman, superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau; Commander Peary; Dr. Henry Gannett, chairman of the United States Geographic Board; Admiral Colby M. Chester, of the Bureau of Equipment.)

The North Pole Question.

The important developments in the polar controversy during the weeks since we went to press with the last issue of this REVIEW have been the passing upon Commander Peary's records by the unanimously favorable vote of the investigating committee appointed by the National Geographical Society, and the definite promise publicly made by Dr. Cook on November 15, that on Thanksgiving Day his private secretary would personally leave New York with his records consigned to the University at Copenhagen for examination. Soon after this issue of the REVIEW has reached its readers the Danish scientists, so Dr. Cook promises us, will be examining the record of his polar observations. The report of the committee of the National Geographical Society, which examined the records of Commander Peary, declares that "it is unani-

mously of the opinion that Commander Peary reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909." The report further heartily commends Mr. Peary for his organization and management and for his contributions to science. Immediately after receiving this report the society appointed a special committee to investigate Dr. Cook's claim to have reached the Pole in April, 1908. In reply to the request of the society that this committee be permitted to "assist in the examination of the data to be furnished by Dr. Cook," the consistory of the University of Copenhagen replied, on November 7, that it found itself unable, for three reasons, to accede to this request: (1) no preference could properly be given to the American over any other geographical society; (2) "it would be unfair to admit representatives of a society which has already taken Commander Peary's

side in the controversy"; (3) the University of Copenhagen "regards itself as quite competent to undertake the examination alone."

*Mr. Peary's
Own
Story.*

The main lines of Commander Peary's story setting forth in brief his claims to be the first man at the Pole were first given to the public in the reports of the addresses made by Mr. Peary at several complimentary dinners tendered him during the month of November. At Washington before the Cabinet and other official, social and scientific notabilities, on November 12, and before the Aldine Association in New York on November 18, the explorer told the successive stages of his journey to the Pole. On the second occasion he so presented his data and inferences that, while no mention was made of Dr. Cook's claims, there was no escaping the conviction that Commander Peary regards his own method and equipment as the only kind of preparation and campaign that would make possible the attainment of farthest north. "My only advantage over my predecessors," said Mr. Peary, "was the experience I have gained through years of Arctic exploration."

The fundamental keynote of my success was experience. Nothing else did it and nothing else could. If the Pole could have been won by a streak of luck or a grouping of fortuitous circumstances or a mere fluke, it would have been won long ago. Had courage and endurance been all that were needed, Italy would have had it in 1905, when Abruzzi pushed her colors to the lead. In the campaign I made I not only utilized but needed every item of the specialized equipment and every iron nerve of the party's veteran personnel. . . . Could a man reach a pole unfatigued,—as he may some day in a flying machine,—and be properly worked up to a state of hysteria, he might experience some peculiar sensations. But a man worn out with fatigue as I was could not analyze his sensations. I did have one overpowering feeling, however, and that was that I had made good to myself, to my friends, and to the flag I had carried there.

His own description of the thoroughness, patience, and "inevitableness" with which his campaign was waged in the Arctic, together with his tribute to his associates, made a deep impression upon those who have heard Mr. Peary speak since his return from the Polar regions.

*Count
Bernstorff
on German
Ambitions.*

One of those remarkable speeches so characteristic of the new diplomacy which is intended to set forth the official view of one government to another upon broad general international policies and tendencies was delivered on No-



PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE, THE GERMAN KAISER'S ONLY DAUGHTER.

(Who has recently been confirmed in the Lutheran faith.)

vember 6 at Philadelphia, before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States. Referring to the statements repeated in public speeches and in the press of both the United States and Germany that probable causes of open antagonism between the two nations are to be found in the Monroe Doctrine and trade rivalry, Count von Bernstorff deprecated the "flights of fancy of the so-called Pan-Germanists who are of no importance at all." "If a clash should ever occur between the United States and the German Empire," said Count von Bernstorff, "it will be the result of very foolish policy or the outburst of unbridled jingoism." "As to the Monroe Doctrine," the Ambassador continued, "we in Germany are well aware of the facts, but there is not the slightest intention on our part to get a territorial foothold in the Western Hemisphere." Moreover, he continued, "we have resigned ourselves in all clearness and calm, to the fact, that there is no more possibility of acquiring colonies suitable for emigration." In Germany, if we may believe the utterances of the official and semi-official press, this announcement of imperial aims through the Ambassador is regarded as having been

made with the full approval of the German Foreign Office.

*The
Parliament
at Ottawa.*

The second session of the eleventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was opened by the Governor-General, Earl Grey, on November 11. The program outlined by the government includes immediate legislation for the organization of a Canadian navy, in accordance with the resolution adopted at Ottawa last month and on the advice of the British admiralty; ratification of the recently concluded Franco-Canadian Trade Convention; legislation regarding the banking and insurance systems of the Dominion; the regulation of navigable waters; governmental assistance in the eradication of insect pests and enlarged and extended governmental interest in and supervision of existing and projected railroads. It is reported from Ottawa that Premier Laurier favors and will openly advocate, as the governmental naval scheme, the building of seven ships of war as the nucleus of a new Canadian navy which, however, we are informed, "is never to be used, except upon the initiative of Canada herself and for the protection of Canadian interests." Canada's concern over the new American tariff was indicated by the request, made in the first hours of the session, by Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, for all the correspondence on the subject in the hands of the government.

*Libeling
a Non-
Resident.*

A very unusual legal situation was brought to public attention last month when a New York jury returned a verdict of guilty against Carlo di Fornaro, an Italian cartoonist whose work is well known to New York newspaper readers, on the charge of maliciously libeling Rafael Reyes Espindola, editor of the Mexican newspaper *Imparcial*, and a member of the Mexican Congress. Several years ago Fornaro conducted a newspaper in Mexico City in opposition to the government. He also waged war, by means of books and pamphlets, on the Diaz régime. Later he came to the United States and published a book entitled "Diaz, Czar of Mexico,"—a bitter survey of Mexican official affairs. In this book he referred to Señor Espindola as a man of the worst morals, "who has done more harm than a brood of rattlesnakes, and who forged an edition of a rival newspaper for the purpose of putting it out of business.

*Significance of
the Fornaro
Case.*

There is no such thing as proceedings for libel in Mexico. Differences on these points in that country are usually settled by means of a duel between the parties concerned. Fornaro's book, however, was handled by a New York publishing house, and a number of copies actually distributed. It was upon this fact and Fornaro's presence in this country that Espindola began his suit in the American courts. Fornaro was indicted last April and tried on October 27. The contention of the defense that there is no provision in the Penal Code of the United States for prosecution by a non-resident for criminal libel found in a book or publication other than a newspaper was overruled by the court. Fornaro was sentenced to imprisonment for one year. Cases of criminal libel against non-residents have been very rarely brought to the courts of this country. The chief significance in the Fornaro case lies in its interest to the entire American publishing world. It indicates the extent of protection against libel afforded to non-residents by our Penal Code, and goes a long way toward defining the liability of American publishers in printing articles attacking citizens of other countries.

*Cuba vs.
Central
America.*

On the fifteenth of last month President Gomez, of Cuba, presented to the Congress in session at Havana the budget for the year 1910. It is a conservative, well-considered financial statement. According to the President's message accompanying it there is a surplus of over \$4,000,000 in the treasury, an increasing immigration, and a decrease in the rate of mortality throughout the island. President Gomez recommends to the Congress the enactment of a homestead law. In somber contrast with the present condition of Cuba and that of our own island of Porto Rico which, on November 6, inaugurated as governor, Col. G. R. Colton, is the wretched condition of political and economic life in unhappy Central America. Again there is war in Nicaragua, although it is extremely difficult at this distance to clearly see just who are the contending parties and what they are fighting for. Apparently a rebellion of serious proportions, led by General Juan Estrada, has broken out against the authority of President Zelaya. Several battles with uncertain results were reported early last month. Indeed, as we go to press the dispatches are saying that two Americans have been shot by Zelaya's orders and that

the State Department has ordered United States warships to Central American waters. There is a general feeling of unrest throughout Central America, growing out of the Nicaraguan situation, which threatens to undo the work of the Central American Peace Conference, held in Washington two years ago. It is becoming more and more evident that only the strong impartial arm of some outside power can ever reduce the quarrelsome Central American states to that condition of mind and national dignity which is essential to the preservation of national integrity. What the Government at Washington has never wanted or intended to do may be forced upon it by the intolerable conduct of the Central American governments.

*The Lords
and the
British Budget.*

Lord Lansdowne's formal notice that on November 22, when the budget bill came up for its second reading in the House of Lords, he would move for its rejection, "until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country," clarified the political situation in Great Britain, and was, in effect, the first gun of the general election campaign. The dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country on this special issue seems certain next month. Lord Lansdowne, it will be remembered, is the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords. On another page we briefly review his public career. The present crisis, of course, has been caused by the budget which Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been piloting slowly and laboriously through the House of Commons since last May. The principal objections to this financial measure, which its opponents denounce as revolutionary and socialistic, are aimed at what the British call the super-income tax (sixpence in the pound on incomes of over £5000 per year), at the taxes on mining royalties, on undeveloped city land, and on incomes derived from "unearned increment," at increased stamp duties on Stock Exchange transactions and at increased death duties (the Inheritance Tax). The Commons passed the third reading of the budget on November 4, and four days later the measure was given its first reading in the Upper House.

*A General
Election in
January.*

The Lords, which have an anti-government majority of more than 300 will, of course, appeal to the country for a verdict on the budget itself, and the government will maintain

that the rejection of a financial measure is not within the power of the Upper House, and that in forcing a dissolution of Parliament, as the rejection of the budget has done, the Lords have infringed upon a royal prerogative, since it is the exclusive right of the King to dissolve Parliament. These are reported to be the program. A bitterly contested and significant by-election which was held in Bermondsey, a workingman's district, one of the Parliamentary boroughs of London proper, on October 28, resulted in a substantial victory for the Unionist candidate, although the combined vote of his opponents, both of whom favored the budget, was a majority of the total number of ballots cast. Americans were interested last month in the presence in this country of two British subjects whose names have been the center of a great deal of newspaper discussion during the past few years. The Honorable T. P. O'Connor, Member of Parliament, or "Tay Pay," as he is affectionately called, has spent some weeks in the United States in the financial interest of the Irish party in Parliament. The other distinguished Irishman is Sir Thomas Lipton, who may again challenge for the America cup.

*M. Briand
and
Parliament.*

Very quietly, and with a highly commendable attention to business, the French Parliament began its autumn and last session on October 19. In his speech at Perigueux some days before the opening of Parliament, Premier Briand sounded the keynote for the session. This address was so characteristic of M. Briand's conciliatory spirit and beautiful clarity of style that the opening paragraphs are well worth quoting. He said:

I desire, simply, to make the Republic loved; to make it so beautiful that France will be forever proud of it, that the Republic will always be agreeable to live in. The religious question being regulated, there is no longer any valid reason why men of good disposition should keep up fratricidal quarrels. We have said to the Catholics: "It is only tyranny that is removed." The next day, the Republic stands holding out its hands and offering benefits. Certain of my concessions have been so broad that my best friends have balked, they have been disturbed as to my real purpose. To-day the proof is manifest that the law of separation has done justice. It is a thing accomplished. But what of the future? It is there that you will recognize in us true Republicans. Reforms are necessary. I do not say, like so many others, that we must have novelty.—endless novelty. The march of progress must not degenerate into a race. What we need is reforms that have ripened.



Photograph by Paul Thompson, N. Y.

"TAY PAY" O'CONNOR, M.P., AND SIR THOMAS LIPTON, TWO EMINENT IRISHMEN, VISITED THE UNITED STATES LAST MONTH.

The Government Program. In his address to the Deputies, the Premier set forth his plans more in detail. Two burning questions will come before the session, and since both of these are likely to have tremendous influence upon the results of the coming Parliamentary election in May next, long and animated discussions are probable. In the first place, the French Church authorities have recently made a public declaration to the parents of the Republic urging, if not commanding, them to keep their children from the public schools. Some of the bishops have publicly forbidden Catholic parents, under penalty of refusal of the sacraments, to send their children to the public schools if Catholic institutions are available. Certain text-books of the governmental schools, moreover, have been interdicted by the church authorities as improper for study by Catholic students. In reply, it is reported, the National Association of Teachers and some of the authors of the books in question intend instituting damage suits. The Ministry of Public Instruction also claims that the French ecclesiastical authorities are revising

the catechism for the purpose of inculcating the idea that it is a religious duty of the faithful to vote only for such candidates as are pledged to defend church interests. The situation has already become an issue between the church and state.

Battle of the "Scrutins." The two problems of concern to the entire Republic, but particularly to the deputies who are seeking re-election in the coming campaign, is the old one which France has debated so much,—the battle of the *scrutins*. This is the fifth time in the history of the Third Republic (since 1871) that the general method of voting in France has been discussed and changed. Two electoral systems have figured in French republican history, the *scrutin de liste* and the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. Under the first system each voter casts his ballot for all the deputies to which his department is entitled. Under the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, on the other hand, each department is divided into *arrondissements*,—or single member districts,—and each voter votes only for the one candidate of his dis-

trict. The *scrutin de liste* prevailed from 1871-1876. In the latter year the second system was adopted, but after a fierce legal battle in 1885 Gambetta succeeded in restoring the *scrutin de liste*. Four years later the single district (*arrondissement*) system was restored and still prevails.

*The
Merits of
Each.*

The agitation against this method seems likely to prove the leading issue in the electoral campaign next spring, and we gather from the public speeches of Premier Briand and his colleagues that the *scrutin de liste* will again be re-established for the third time. It is claimed in France that the present method of voting by single districts does not provide fairly for proportional representation, and that it also affords opportunities for skillful political gerrymandering. The controversy over the two systems in France is much like that which has been going on in the State of New Jersey over the election of Assemblymen. New Jersey, according to her Constitution adopted in 1844, has the *scrutin de liste*,—that is, all the members of the State Legislature, two Assemblymen and one Senator, are elected on one general ticket. One of the constitutional amendments, voted on but defeated in September last in New Jersey, provided for the adoption of the *scrutin d'arrondissement* by means of the division of the counties into districts.

*Other
French
Topics.*

Among the other topics of widespread, popular interest in France during the past few weeks have been the visit of the Czar Nicholas to Italy, in the course of which the Russian monarch granted an important interview to M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister; the question of the adjustment of Franco-American trade relations as affected by the new Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and the appointment by President Fallières of a commission under the leadership of former Foreign Minister Hanotaux to "study and further the development of Franco-American political, economic, literary, and artistic relations." Of sensational interest was the trial and acquittal of Mme. Marguerite Steinheil, charged with the murder of her mother and husband, during which some startling revelations were made of the late President Faure's political and personal career. The trial was brief but discussed all over the world, and a great deal of attention in France and abroad was directed to the anom-

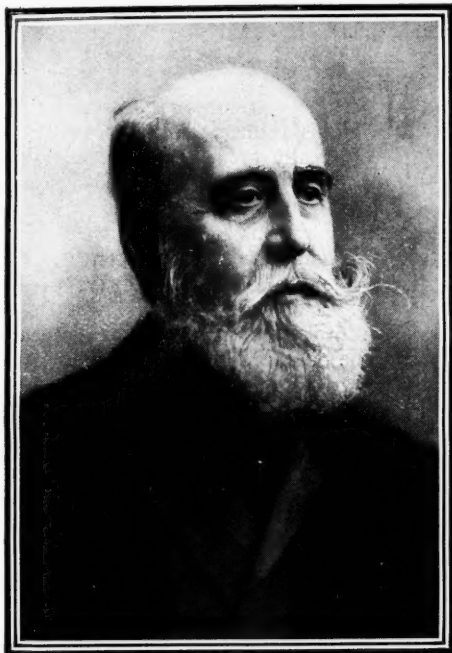
alous functions of the French judge, who is also virtually a prosecutor. This is one of the most extraordinary features of the French administration of justice, a development of the Code Napoleon. The government is now considering a change in this method of legal procedure.

*The Cabinet
Change
in Spain.*

The strain upon the Maura conservative ministry in Spain as a result of the highly unpopular war in Morocco, the disturbances at home, and the furor occasioned by the execution of Francisco Ferrer, have finally broken the spirit of even that veteran Spanish political fighter, Maura. On October 21 the Liberal leader, Señor Moret y Prendergast, concluded in the Cortes a violent attack upon the conservative ministry, and late that day the Premier and his Cabinet resigned. King Alfonso summoned Señor Moret to the Premiership, the latter also assuming the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. In this second capacity he personally assumes the supervision of domestic law and order and the task of pacifying the insurgent provinces of Catalonia and Gerona.

*The
New
Program.*

The Ministry is regarded as a safe and moderate, if somewhat colorless, one, led by one who admittedly surpasses all other Spanish statesmen in intellectual attainments and political experience. Within a week after the change the new government had announced that no more executions would be permitted without full official governmental confirmation of the sentence; the two provinces had been relieved from the administration of martial law, and noteworthy successes of the Spanish arms were reported from the scene of the war in Africa. The Cortes was prorogued on October 27. While the new ministry is Liberal, the Conservative majority in the Parliament is still compact, and no radical changes are likely, or even possible, in the general conduct of the government. There would seem, however, to be much promise for progressive administration in Spain under the new régime. Señor Maura was a reactionary, and, while his party is still strong in the Parliament, the Liberal Cabinet has already been able to demonstrate its good faith at home and abroad. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Perez Caballero, announces that Spanish foreign policy will not be altered, that early peace will be brought about with the Moorish Sul-



SEÑOR MORET, THE NEW SPANISH PREMIER.

tan, and the entire Moorish question settled as soon as it is possible to exchange views with France, Germany, and Great Britain.

*Czar Nicholas
in
Italy.*

Political news and interest in Italy during the past few weeks have revolved around the visit of the Czar of Russia to King Victor Emmanuel. For some years the Russian monarch has owed a social call to his brother ruler. If, however, we may believe the Russian and Italian political press, as well as many of the inspired journals of England and the rest of the continent, the immediate occasion for this visit was the bitter feeling of the Russians and Italians over the course taken by the governments of Berlin and Vienna in the Balkan crisis of a year ago. Czar Nicholas took a roundabout route to Italy, 1800 miles out of the direct road, to avoid passing through Austria, it is said. Three days (October 24 to 27) of festivities and speech-making at Racconigi, near Turin, outwardly indicated only the cordial feeling between the two monarchs. It is generally admitted, however, in European political circles, that highly important exchanges of opinion were made regarding a common Russian-Italian policy in the Balkans. Italy, it will be re-

membered, is allied with Germany and Austria, and for a generation her foreign policy has been tied to the Dreibund. Italian-Austrian animosity is a deep-seated fact of a century's growth. Both Italians and Russians have felt that Austria's appropriation of the two provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and her coercion of Servia were injurious to their mutual interests. It is now being taken for granted in the capitals of the Continent that the meeting between the two monarchs involved hostility to Austria and the possible withdrawal of Italy from the Triple Alliance.

*The Doings
of European
Parliaments.*

Most of the European Parliaments begin their winter sessions in late October or early November. The convocations of the present year all over the Continent have found unusually knotty and vexatious problems facing them. We refer elsewhere to the troubles of the Mother of Parliaments at London; to the delicate questions confronting the French deputies assembled at Paris, and to the grave situation with which the members of the Spanish Cortes have to deal. The Russian Duma has been struggling with the apparently interminable land question and with the revived Russification policy in Finland. The new ministry in Denmark will co-operate with Parliament in dealing with the recently divulged financial irregularities, while the Swedish Riksdag has much trouble on its hands as the result of the recent general strike in that country. The German Reichstag is facing a large national deficit, and its membership, made up, as it is, in part of representatives chosen under a new and unfamiliar electoral system, and under the guidance of a new and as yet untried Chancellor, will have to make haste slowly. In Austria-Hungary the Emperor-King has to deal with a constitutional deadlock in Hungary which has already resulted in the resignation of the Premier Werkerle and the defeat of Francis Kossuth as leader of the National party, and a general recrudescence of race animosities throughout the polyglot Empire. A new Cabinet was formed in Servia also in the latter part of October, as a result of difference over army questions. In Italy Premier Giolitti will undoubtedly have considerable difficulty in restraining the anti-Austrian utterances of members of the Italian Parliament, who have been aroused by the recent visit of the Russian Czar.

*Problems
Before Greece
and Turkey.*

King George of Greece has been engaged for a year or more in a serious conflict with his army. Last month when the Boule, Greece's single legislative chamber, declined to effect certain changes demanded in the military and navy establishment by the Military League, a fiery lieutenant of the torpedo boat destroyer flotilla named Typaldos headed a revolt and attacked the government forces at Salamis. After an open battle the mutineers were defeated and arrested. They are to be tried by court-martial. These doings in Greece are, of course, the result of the intense popular feeling of the Greeks against Turkey over the Cretan question. This brings us to Constantinople, where, on November 14, Sultan Mehmed V opened the second session of the Imperial Parliament. Ahmed Riza Bey was re-elected President. The Parliament is facing a deficit of more than \$23,000,000. To meet this and other obligations the Ottoman Government, in the middle of October, succeeded in floating in the United States and Europe a loan of \$30,000,000. Late in October Oubeydollah Effendi, one of the deputies, speaking for Sheik-ul-Islam, the official head of the Mohammedan religion, announced that the Church had accepted the new constitution, that it "deplored fanaticism," and held that it is "not inconsistent for Christians and Mohammedans to work together for the government."

*Assassination
of
Prince Ito.*

The entire world was startled on October 26 by the news that Prince Ito, President of the Privy Council of Japan and formerly Japanese Resident General in Korea, had been assassinated. While advancing along the railroad station at Harbin, Manchuria, to meet Dr. Kokovtsev, Russian Minister of Finance, who had come from St. Petersburg to discuss with the Japanese representative the problems which the two nations have in common concerning the future of Manchuria, Prince Ito was shot and killed by a Korean. The assassin, who gave himself up at once to the police, announced that he had come to Harbin for the sole purpose of assassinating the Prince, "to avenge my country." The entire subject of Japanese-Korean relations has been more than once set forth in detail in these pages. It cannot be repeated too often, however, that, despite the undoubted benefits to the Hermit Kingdom which have followed upon the Japanese

régime, Koreans generally look upon the Japanese as oppressors and hold Prince Ito responsible for their loss of liberty.

*The
"Bismarck
of Japan."*

Ito was one of the great men of his country; indeed, one of the really great men of modern history. He has often been compared with Bismarck. He was one of the famous "Genro," or Elder Statesmen (Ito, Matsukata, Inouye, and Yamagata), who have been the real cabinet, the actual advisers of the present Emperor. Hirobumi Ito, who was in his seventy-ninth year at the time of his death, was a true Samurai, sprung from one of the most illustrious fighting clans of Japan. His public career has been almost coincident with the history of constitutional government in the Mikado's Empire. Several times Prime Minister, representative of his country in many delicate and momentous negotiations, and an earnest promoter of the significant treaty with Great Britain, it was the hand of Ito that more than any other molded the foreign policy of Japan, a policy that has raised her in less than a generation to the unchallenged position of a world power. Prince Ito made several visits to the United States and was a genuine admirer of American institutions and the American people.

*China's
Steady
March.*

On the last day of October the government at Peking published its plan for the elections to the Chinese Imperial Assembly, which later will be converted into an Upper and Lower House. The smoothness and steadiness with which the Chinese Government is prosecuting its "campaign of constitutionalism" is no less remarkable than the unanimity with which the intelligent classes of the Empire, so far as their opinions are made known to the world, accept and approve the momentous revolutionary changes which have been in progress for the past year. The plans will require about ten years to carry out fully, it being the purpose of the government to prepare the people for the new dispensation by regular gradation. This year they are being prepared for provincial assemblies, including opening of schools for study of self-government in cities and villages. In the second year members will be elected to the provincial assemblies. Then these will be organized. The fourth year will bring a new code of laws and courts, and in the fifth a system of taxation will be inaugurated. In the years following the



MARQUIS ITO, HIS WIFE, HIS ADOPTED SON, AND HIS GRANDCHILDREN.

(From a photograph taken at his country estate at Oiso, near Tokio, a few weeks before his departure for Manchuria.)

people will be prepared for the preliminary reorganization of the government revenues and expenditures and the establishment of a judicial system. The plans for popular education constitute an important feature of the new movement. Schools are being established in every part of the Empire and placed under educated Chinese scholars who have studied in Japan, Europe, and the United States. On November 16, after most elaborate funeral ceremonies, the remains of the late Dowager Empress were interred in the Imperial burying ground.

Secretary Knox
to the
Japanese.

An important speech by Secretary Knox on Japanese-American relations followed by an official declaration from the State Department regarding the attitude of this Government toward the several recently concluded Chinese-Japanese treaties dealing with the polit-

ical and economic conditions in Manchuria, were the important developments last month of our Far Eastern policy. Addressing the visiting Japanese commercial commission on November 3 (the birthday of the Japanese Emperor), Mr. Knox emphasized the cordiality of the general relations between the two governments and peoples, paid a warm tribute to the memory of the late Prince Ito and said:

The long and unbroken friendship of the United States and Japan, of which your visit and this occasion are such happy symbols, and the laudable common purpose of Japan and the United States to respect each other's rights and with frankness, patience, and good temper to adjust such differences as inevitably arise even between nations of sympathetic and common purposes, will be exemplars which will bear fruit and aid in the gradual realization of the noblest ideals for the unity, concord, and prosperity of the world.

*Our Interests
Safe in
Manchuria.*

The declaration of the State Department, which was given to the newspapers on November 15, is, in effect, the acceptance by the United States of the Chinese-Japanese agreement of September 4, in so far as this agreement relates to the mining interests along the existing South Manchurian and Antung-Mukden railroads. The wording of the statement follows:

In view of the widespread publicity of the statement that the recent Chinese-Japanese agreement relating to Manchuria created for China and Japan a monopoly to carry on mining operations along the South Manchurian Railroad and the Antung-Mukden Railway which would exclude American citizens from an extensive field of industrial enterprise, inquiry has been made of the two signatory powers, and official assurance has been received from each to the effect that no such exclusive claim to mining rights was intended by the agreement; and that, if minerals are found by Americans or others within the designated territory no objections will be made to their working such mines under concessions granted by China,—the whole purpose of the agreement being that any operation by Chinese and Japanese subjects of the mines within the territory mentioned should be joint as between themselves. The above assurance confirms the conclusion already reached by the department as a result of its careful study of the agreement in the light of related and contextual evidence.

In this connection it is interesting to note the fact that on November 15 a dispatch from St. Petersburg sent to a Paris newspaper announced that the Russian Minister of Finance had sold the East China Railway to Japan for approximately \$15,000,000. It is expected that some very definite and important announcements regarding Japan's future policy in Korea, as affected by the death of Prince Ito, will be made when the Imperial Diet meets at Tokio on the 22d of the present month.

*Pearl Harbor
Our
Pacific Base.*

A decision affecting the direction and continuance of our foreign policy, particularly in the Pacific, was made early in November, when the President, upon the recommendation of the Joint Army and Navy Board, approved the long discussed plan of making Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the chief Pacific naval base of the United States. This is one of the finest natural harbors in the world, a little over two thousand miles from San Francisco and commanding all the great commercial highways of the Pacific. It may be safely asserted that holding and defending Hawaii, our entire Pacific coast is free from attack.

The importance of this stronghold, indeed, can scarcely be overestimated in event of war with any naval power in the Pacific. Pearl Harbor, which is situated on the south coast of the island of Oahu, some ten miles from the city of Honolulu, contains more than ten square miles of land-locked water approached by a narrow channel that can be easily and effectively defended, the harbor being capable of safely accommodating the entire navy of the United States at one time. The decision of the joint investigating board as approved by the President comes after a controversy of many years. The right of the United States to establish a naval base at this point was established in 1886 in accordance with the treaty made during Mr. Cleveland's first administration between the United States and the then independent Hawaiian monarchy. It is now planned to supplement the fortifications at Pearl Harbor by a small naval station at Subig Bay, in the Philippines, and to complete the work of fortifying Corregidor Island, near Manila.

*The Socialist
Vote
in Europe.*

One of the most significant phases of the present shift and play of political forces in Europe is the steady gain in the socialistic vote, particularly on the Continent. In England every by-election shows the important influence of the socialistic labor factor in British politics. The socialist electors hold the balance of power in more than one district in greater London, although in the municipal elections held on November 1 in Liverpool, Bradford, Coventry, and several smaller cities, the socialistic candidates were defeated. It is in the Parliaments of the Continent, however, that the present political strength of socialism is most strikingly shown. At the October election in several of the German states there were notable socialistic victories. Of the sixteen seats contested for late in October, representing Berlin in the Prussian Landtag, the socialists captured fourteen, as compared with eleven at the preceding election. This triumph is made more significant by the fact that in the preceding election of November 3 the socialistic vote is represented as being 44,000, as against 26,000 at the election of last year, while the united poll of all their opponents fell off from 8600 to 8100. The results in Baden showed a socialist victory in twenty districts, as against twelve hitherto. In Saxony the socialists captured twenty-four seats, as against one in the preceding election.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From October 21 to November 19, 1909.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

October 26.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana is fined \$65,000 for violations of the Texas anti-trust law.

October 27.—Secretary Ballinger makes a statement defining his policy in protecting public lands in the far West....Attorney-General Wickersham announces that the Government will at once appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the so-called Sugar Trust cases.

October 29.—The New York Court of Appeals decides that the election of John F. Ahearn as president of the Borough of Manhattan after his removal by Governor Hughes was illegal.

October 30.—Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, speaks on the tariff at Boston.

November 2.—Republican governors are re-elected in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; William H. Mann (Dem.) is elected Governor of Virginia; Boston adopts a new form of city government; Maryland rejects the disfranchisement amendment; William J. Gaynor (Dem.) is elected Mayor of New York City with an anti-Tammany majority in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; Herman C. Baehr (Rep.) is elected Mayor of Cleveland against Tom L. Johnson (Dem.); Dr. Louis Schwab (Rep.) is elected Mayor of Cincinnati; in San Francisco P. M. McCarthy (Union Labor) is elected Mayor and Charles M. Fickert (Rep. and Union Labor) defeats Francis J. Heney (Dem.) for District-Attorney.

November 3.—Mayor McClellan, of New York, appoints three women as members of the Board of Education.

November 4.—Rudolph Spreckels, of San Francisco, announces that he will form a national organization to fight graft in politics and business.

November 6.—In a speech at Chicago, Senator Cummins (Rep.), of Iowa, attacks Speaker Cannon and defends the insurgents in Congress.

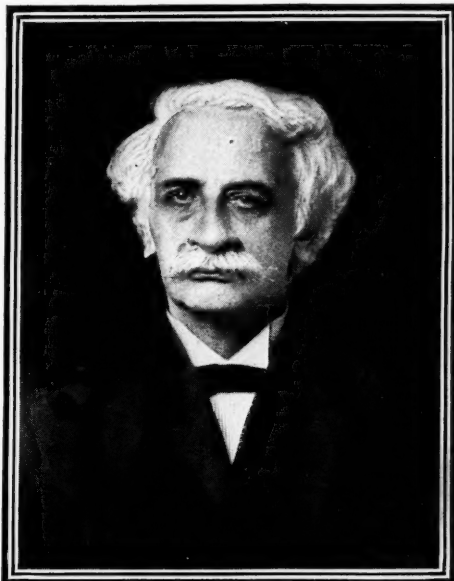
November 10.—Secretary MacVeagh announces his support of Collector Loeb in the prosecution of customs frauds at the port of New York.

November 12.—Indictments for sugar-weighting frauds in the New York Custom House are found against former employees.

November 16.—The United States Civil Service Commission states that twenty-two assistant weighers at the New York Custom House are involved in the sugar frauds.

November 18.—Collector Loeb suspends six inspectors at the New York Custom House, four of whom were assistant weighers on the sugar piers.

November 19.—It is announced at Washington that Judge Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, has been selected to fill the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice Peckham.



Photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington.

THE LATE JUSTICE R. W. PECKHAM, OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

October 21.—The Spanish ministry resigns and Señor Moret, the Liberal leader, is called upon to form a new ministry....A largely attended meeting is held in London to protest against the execution of Ferrer.

October 22.—In consequence of an adverse vote in the Danish Folkething, Count Holstein, the Premier, resigns....The British Chancellor of the Exchequer presents the revised budget to the Commons, showing a decrease of \$10,500,000 from the original estimates....Socialists win sweeping victories in the elections for members of the Diet in Saxony.

October 25.—The British House of Lords passes the Irish Land bill in an amended form....The Russian Duma begins discussion of the bill consolidating small land holdings of peasants.

October 27.—General Weyler is appointed Captain-General in Catalonia....A new cabinet, composed entirely of Radicals, with Mr. Lahle as Premier, takes office in Denmark.

October 28.—King Ferdinand opens the Bulgarian Sobranie....The Unionists win a substantial victory in a Parliamentary by-election in London.

October 29.—The Cuban Conservative Na-

tional Committee resolves to oppose the policies of President Gomez.

November 4.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 379 to 149, passes the budget.

November 5.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 219 to 54, rejects the Lords amendments to the Irish Land bill.

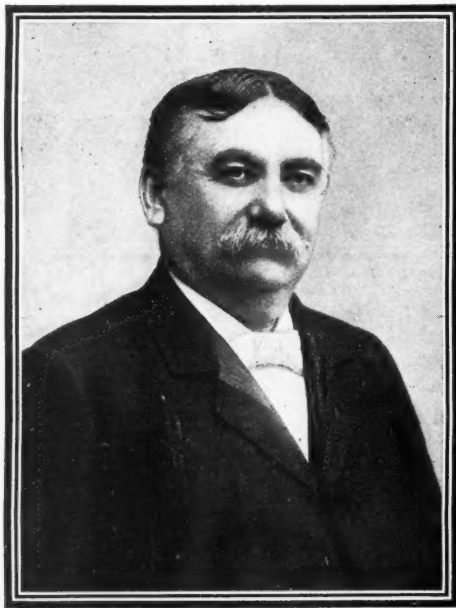
November 7.—The Governor-General of Finland resigns.

November 8.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 291 to 235, rejects the proposal to change the method of election of members of the lower house.

November 14.—The Turkish Parliament is opened; the budget shows a deficit of \$22,500,000.

November 15.—The Persian Parliament is opened by the Shah at Teheran....Lord Morley's plan for reform in the administration of India becomes operative.

November 16.—Lord Lansdowne gives notice



THE LATE CHARLES N. CRITTENTON.

(Founder of seventy-five homes for women and girls in America and abroad.)

that he will move the refusal of the British House of Lords to agree to the budget as passed by the Commons.

November 17.—The British House of Lords passes the Irish Land bill after modifying the amendments to which the Commons refused to agree....The French Chamber of Deputies adopts the revised duty on cotton seed oil, the general rate being nine francs a hundred kilos....The Diet of Finland refuses to pass the Government bill for Finland's contribution to the Russian military budget.

November 18.—The new French budget shows an increase of more than \$40,000,000 over last year....Havana merchants petition President Gomez, of Cuba, that United States money be made the currency of the country.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

October 22.—The State Department at Washington announces that Americans who wish to ship goods to the closed ports of Nicaragua must do so at their own risk.

October 23.—The Hague Tribunal gives its award in the maritime boundary dispute between Sweden and Norway.

October 24.—There is a cordial exchange of greetings between the Czar of Russia and the King of Italy.

October 25.—The Peruvian and Bolivian congresses ratify the protocol regarding the boundary....M. Kokovtsev, representing Russia, and Prince Ito, representing Japan, meet at Harbin to discuss respective policies of their countries.

October 26.—Moorish tribesmen ask the Spanish forces to open peace negotiations.

November 1.—France imposes the maximum tariff on American goods.

November 2.—Japan evacuates Chien-tao in accordance with the agreement made with China and establishes a consulate there.

November 3.—Porto Rican police seize 2700 lottery tickets shipped from Santo Domingo.

November 5.—Great Britain objects to the rapid decline in the opium traffic due to the reform in China.

November 7.—Brazil and Uruguay sign a treaty defining a section of the frontier by which Uruguay secures valuable concessions.

November 12.—The United States asks Cuba for an explanation of the new trade treaty with Spain.

November 18.—The reported shooting of two Americans by order of the Nicaraguan Government causes the United States practically to recognize the belligerency of the Nicaraguan revolutionists and to demand an explanation; two warships are ordered to Nicaraguan ports....The United States demands from Chile prompt settlement of the Alsop claim.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

October 21.—King Edward in London touches a button which opens the doors of the Royal Edward Institute in Montreal.... Twenty-five persons are drowned by the bursting of a dam at Berkos, near Constantinople....The Swiss Aero Club of Zurich officially declares Edgar W. Mix, of Ohio, the winner of the Gordon Bennett Cup in the recent international race....Henry Farman is awarded the grand prize of \$10,000 for the longest flight at the aviation meeting in Blackpool, England....Ex-Judge R. S. Lovett is elected president of the Union Pacific Railroad.

October 22.—An earthquake near Quetta, in India, causes the death of twenty-five persons....The thirty-sixth annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. opens at Omaha....Wilbur Wright makes an aeroplane flight lasting 42½ minutes at College Park, Md.

October 24.—The Nicaraguan Government troops are defeated by General Chamorro on the San Juan River; 400 men are killed and wounded.

October 25.—An international shipping federation is established....The Dominion Government decides to make the vessels of the Canadian navy interchangeable with those of Great Britain....President Taft begins his trip down the Mississippi from St. Louis to New Orleans.

October 26.—Prince Ito, of Japan, is murdered by a Korean at the Harbin railway station....A tidal wave in the Strait of Tabasco, Mexico, causes property losses estimated at \$5,000,000.

October 28.—The American Hospital at Neuilly, Paris, is formally opened....King Leopold, of Belgium, promises to give large sums to fight disease in the Congo....John D. Rockefeller gives \$1,000,000 to fight the hookworm disease in the Southern States....Genoa experiences a terrific cyclone and the Mediterranean coast is lined with wrecks.

October 29.—A violent explosion occurs in a colliery in South Wales; twenty-five men are killed.

October 30.—President Wheeler, of the University of California, and Professor Moore, of Harvard, lecture before the German Emperor and Empress at the University of Berlin....The United States Pacific fleet arrives at Manila....President Taft arrives at New Orleans and addresses the Waterways Convention.

October 31.—The Italian military dirigible *One Bis* flies from Bracciano to Naples, 190 miles.

November 1.—The Italian Government decides to build a fleet of dirigibles.

November 2.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia affirms the sentence of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, for contempt of court in the Bucks Stove case.

November 3.—Henry Farman wins the Michelin cup at Mourmelon, covering about 144 miles in 4 hours, 6 minutes, 5 seconds, thus breaking all aeroplane records for duration and distance....The National Geographic Society at Washington approves the records of Commander Robert E. Peary and votes him a gold medal....The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission distributes \$33,000, and awards fifty medals for acts of bravery.

November 4.—The United States battleship *North Dakota* proves herself the fastest battleship of the Dreadnought type afloat; she develops 22.25 knots and 35,150 horsepower.

November 5.—The will of John Stewart Kennedy, of New York, disposes of nearly \$60,000,000, half of which goes to public institutions.

November 6.—The University of Copenhagen declines to accept the proposal of the National Geographic Society to be represented by a committee when Dr. Cook's Polar records are examined....Col. G. R. Colton is inaugurated as



BARON YASUYA UCHIDA, THE NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

(Baron Uchida, who succeeds Baron Takahira at Washington, comes to us from the Japanese embassy in Vienna. He is not, as was generally believed when we went to press with this REVIEW last month, the Japanese diplomat of the same name who was formerly consul-general at New York and who early in September was promoted to the rank of minister.)

Governor of Porto Rico....Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, speaks in Chicago, outlining the work and purposes of the National Monetary Commission....The New Theatre, in New York City, is formally dedicated and opened.

November 8.—At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Toronto, President Samuel Gompers defends his defiance of the courts.

November 10.—President Taft arrives in Washington, completing his journey of 13,000 miles....Fourteen persons were killed and seven injured by a collision on the British Columbia Electric Railway near Vancouver.

November 11.—Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, is selected for a United States naval base in the Pacific.

November 12.—Dr. William Arnold Shanklin is installed as president of Wesleyan University....Great damage is caused by a storm in Jamaica.

November 13.—Madame Steinheil is acquitted at Paris of the charge of murdering her husband and stepmother....Professor Elis Stromgrin, director of the astronomical observatory at Copenhagen, is selected as head of the Danish

committee to examine Dr. Cook's Polar records.A coal mine explosion at Cherry, Ill., kills more than three hundred miners.

November 14.—One hundred persons are drowned after the steamer *Onda*, of the British India line, strikes and sinks *La Seyne* between Java and Singapore....The chief of police and the police secretary at Buenos Aires are killed by a bomb.

November 16.—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company secures control of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

November 17.—Heavy snows hamper traffic in Germany.

November 18.—Wagner's opera, "Rheingold," is produced in Paris for the first time....



WM. M. LAFFAN OF THE
NEW YORK "SUN."
(Died November 19.)

A train carries passengers through the Pennsylvania tunnel from New Jersey to Long Island City, under the Hudson and East rivers, and the city of New York.

November 19.—The American Federation of Labor votes to continue the salaries of its officers during their terms in jail in case their appeals fail....Hubert Latham, in an Antoinette monoplane at Mourmelon rises to a height of 1333 feet.

OBITUARY.

October 21.—United States Senator M. N. Johnson, of North Dakota, 59....Major-General Elwell Stephen Otis, U. S. A. (retired), 71....Arthur Wilson, the English steamship builder, 74....Dr. James H. Carlisle, president emeritus of Wofford College, South Carolina, one of the two surviving signers of the ordinance of secession, 84.

October 23.—Rt. Rev. William Hobart Hare, Bishop of South Dakota, 71....State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, of New York, 60....Edward A. Jones, founder of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 85....Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N. (retired), 77....E. E. Peacock, manager of the *Morning Post*, of London, 59.

October 24.—Associate Justice Rufus W. Peckham, of the United States Supreme Court,

71....Henry Charles Lea, the author and publisher, 84.

October 26.—Major General Oliver Otis Howard, U. S. N. (retired), 79 (see page 687).Colonel Theodore A. Dodge, the military historian, 67....Prince Ito, of Japan, 68.

October 28.—Major General Robert P. Hughes, U. S. A. (retired), 70.

October 29.—Sir Edmund John Monson, the English diplomat, 75.

October 30.—Col. S. Endicott Peabody, of Salem, Mass., 84....Leopold Sonnemann, founder of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, 78.

October 31.—John Stewart Kennedy, the New York banker and philanthropist, 79....Representative Francis R. Lassiter, of Virginia, 43.

November 2.—William Butler, formerly United States Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 87....William Powell Frith, the English artist, 90.

November 4.—Brigadier General John J. Copping, U. S. A., 74.

November 5.—Dr. William Torrey Harris, formerly United States Commissioner of Education, 74.

November 6.—William Court Gully, who served as Speaker of the British House of Commons for ten years, 74.

November 8.—Ex-Congressman George G. Gilbert, of Kentucky, 59....Lionel Brough, the English comedian, 73....Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 89....Charles Bordes, the French composer, 44....Miguel Iglesias, the Peruvian general and statesman, 87.

November 9.—Dr. Theodore R. Timby, one of the inventors of the revolving turret used on war-ships, 90....Dr. I. R. Whitaker, a well-known Confederate scout in the Civil War, 75.

November 11.—Brigadier General William Beatty Rochester, U. S. A. (retired).

November 13.—Raymond A. Patterson, for many years head of the Washington bureau of the *Chicago Tribune*, 53.

November 16.—Francis Thomé, the French composer, 59....Charles N. Crittenton, founder of the Florence Crittenton homes for mothers, children, and helpless girls, 76.

November 17.—Brigadier General Judson D. Bingham, U. S. A. (retired), 78.

November 18.—Richard Watson Gilder, the poet and editor, 65 (see page 681).

November 19.—William M. Laffan, proprietor of the *New York Sun*, 61....John B. Tabb, the poet, 64.



THE CARTOONISTS' VIEW OF CURRENT TOPICS.



"WELL, WHO'S FIRST?"
From the *Herald* (Boston).



PLANTING THEIR SIGN.
From the *Post* (Houston, Texas).



WINNING THE SOUTH.
From the *Herald* (Boston).



"DEEP WATERWAYS JULEP," THE NEW TOAST OF THE SOUTH.
From the *Scimitar* (Memphis).

President Taft, on returning from his extended tour through the country, found a number of important problems pressing for settlement. Among the more prominent of

these may be mentioned the Alaskan coal land question and the conservation policy in general, the sugar frauds, some important appointments to be made, and, not least by any means, an annual message to be ready for the meeting of Congress in December.



THE PRESIDENT AND THE "PORK BARREL."

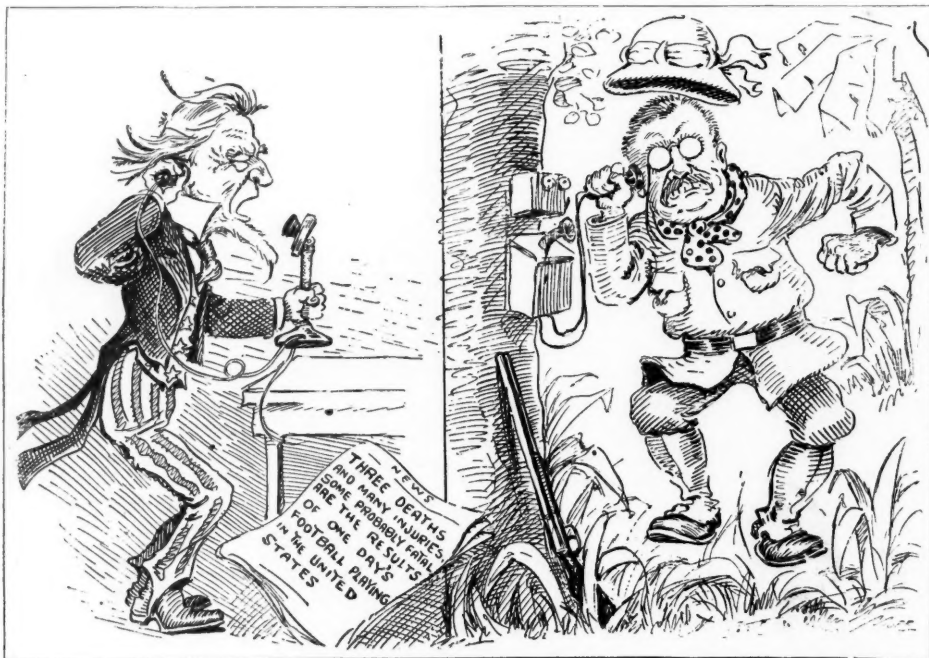
From the *Daily Express* (San Antonio).

THE DEEP WATERWAY, ANOTHER LINK IN FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE.

From the *Daily Tribune* (Chicago).

Although President Taft is in hearty accord with the projects for waterways improvement, he has expressed himself rather

vigorously in opposition to the "pork barrel" methods heretofore employed in carrying on this work.



UNCLE SAM: "FOR GOODNESS SAKE, THEODORE, HURRY HOME; FOOTBALL NEEDS REFORMING AGAIN."

From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane).



THE TARIFF BEING SETTLED, SPEAKER CANNON, SENATOR ALDRICH, AND PRESIDENT TAFT HAVE TIME TO TALK ABOUT OTHER THINGS.

From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul).

The cartoon from the *Pioneer-Press* ironically calls attention to the fact that although the new tariff is finished, the gentlemen chiefly responsible for it are still having a strenuous time with the subject. Senator



DR. ALDRICH IS CALLED TO PRESCRIBE.
From the *Evening Post* (Chicago).

Aldrich has also been busily engaged during the past month in prescribing for Uncle Sam's financial ills, while Speaker Cannon has had troubles of his own. The cartoon from the *Boston Traveler*, representing Uncle Joe on the rampage in the "insurgents'" country, refers to the strong speeches the Speaker has been delivering in reply to attacks on his record.



THE SENATOR'S GOLD BRICK.

(No matter how good a proposition you have got, it is hard to interest a fellow that you have already "gold-bricked.")

From the *News-Tribune* (Duluth).



SPEAKER CANNON ON THE WARPATH.

From the *Traveler* (Boston).



CAUGHT!

From the *Evening Mail* (New York).

A FINE BROOD!

From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

The frauds in connection with the weighing of sugar at the New York Custom House, widely discussed in the newspapers recently, have provoked a great many cartoons, a few of which we present on this page.



THE SUGAR TRUST: "LET ME SEE, WHICH ONE OF THOSE CULPRITS STOLE THE MONEY FOR ME?"

From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul).

UNCLE SAM: "SO, THIS IS WHAT YOU REFINED SUGAR WITH!"

From the *Herald* (New York).

UNCLE SAM: "THERE, NOW, GO FOR 'EM!"

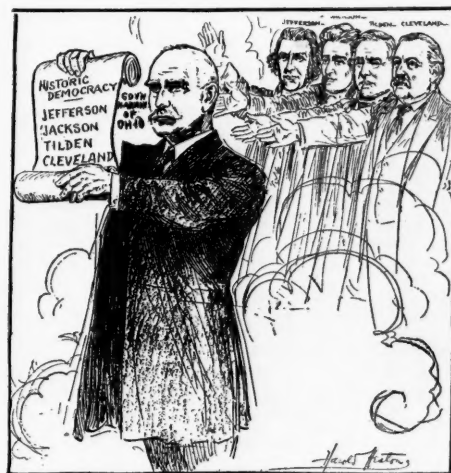
From the *Herald* (Rochester).



MRS. PANKHURST, THE LEADER OF THE ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTES, HAS ARRIVED IN NEW YORK.
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane).



THE KIDNAPPER.
From the *Journal* (Detroit).



IS THIS THE DEMOCRATIC MOSES?
From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).

APROPOS OF SOME EARLY PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS.



CHORUS OF ESKIMOS:

"We swear that Peary lies when he says Cook lies, and that Cook lies when he says Peary lies; and that we are lying when we say no one is lying."

From *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

"Fusion" making a "beautiful rug" of the Tammany Tiger, refers to the splendid victory of the Fusion forces in the recent New York campaign.

The post of Minister to China, from



IT MAKES A BEAUTIFUL RUG.

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).



WANTED: THE RIGHT MAN FOR CHINA.

From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).

which Mr. Crane, of Chicago, was recalled, still remains vacant, and Secretary Knox is pictured in the above cartoon as being perched on top of the Washington Monument scanning the country for the right man.



THE MODERN ST. PATRICK.

From the *Herald* (Boston).

(Apropos of Mr. Rockefeller's Hookworm Commission.)

HOW TO CIVILIZE NEW YORK.

BY NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

NEW YORK belongs to the very limited class of cities whose welfare represents a nation's standards and affects a continent's reputation. London, Paris, and Berlin are its certain companions in that class. The activity of such a city's government is to be directed mainly to the tasks of providing clean and well-paved streets; ample parks and playgrounds; proper docks and wharves; security from violence, disorder, and fire; a plentiful and pure water supply; wisely planned and well-conducted schools, both general and special; protection against unsanitary and overcrowded dwellings and against contagious disease; and adequate and cheap intra-urban transportation.

Long years of well-directed effort might conceivably accomplish all these ends. Such a fortunate city would be even then inhabited only by barbarians and Philistines if nothing more were done for its population. It would be like a sanitary ant hill, the home of millions of orderly and industrious ants. But it would not be a city of civilized men; and a thousand years hence its name, if remembered at all, would be linked in history with those of Tyre, of Sidon, and of Carthage, rather than with those of Athens and of Rome.

To civilize a city is to build on the broad basis of an orderly, healthy, and well-governed community those great institutions of light and leading that direct and stimulate thought, that refine and elevate taste, and that make life more full of the joys of reflection and of appreciation. A city in which those institutions and agencies are amply endowed, intelligently conducted, and successful in reaching and uplifting all classes of citizenship is a true *Culturstadt*. To live in such a city is a joy, for it will always draw to itself the very best that its own nation, and the world, has to offer.

A group of men, had they adequate wisdom and courage, could start New York well on its way toward civilization in their own lifetime, if such an ideal really took hold of them. The spirit that would animate them would not lead them to found new institutions, to waste and to duplicate; nor would it allow them to think of exalting their own

names. It would not permit them to dribble their millions away in a hundred little things, all useful and all relatively unimportant. It would rather lead them to make their money reproduce itself a hundred times over, and forever, by putting tried and tested institutions in position to do their utmost and their all. In this way such men would add to their own gifts and make doubly useful the millions given by other men who had preceded them.

Such a spirit of high service, bent on civilizing New York, would see that there were needed (1) a university, directed by the best scholars and highest spirits, amply endowed and equipped for its work; (2) a great public collection of art objects so ordered and arranged as to be useful to the scholar and instructive to the public; (3) a library so rich in the literature of all time and so competently managed that the intelligent reader might always turn to it assured of helpful service; (4) music and drama that would not only educate and refine the musical and literary taste of the community, but delight and charm the leisure hours of tens of thousands of the city's population as well; and (5) a group of hospitals for the relief of the sick and suffering, where all service and equipment would be the best that science could devise and money could supply.

New York has the beginnings, and much more than the beginnings, of all these great instrumentalities for civilization; but they are crippled and starved. This generation and another, too, may pass before they are made really effective in the highest degree. Why should they be crippled and starved when the help they need runs yearly to waste in their very sight from the hands of men who eagerly profess a preference for civilization over barbarism?

Suppose, for example, that ten million dollars of free endowment was added to the resources of

(1) Columbia University, already one of the most noteworthy groups of productive scholars in the world; of

(2) The Metropolitan Museum of Art, only just now entering on a broadly conceived policy of public service; of



THE LATE JOHN STEWART KENNEDY, OF NEW YORK.
(Whose princely bequests for educational purposes were announced last month.)

(3) The New York Public Library, soon to take possession of its monumental home; of

(4) The Metropolitan Opera, the New Theater, the Philharmonic and the Symphony societies, federated for the purpose of rendering the best possible service to music and the drama; and of

(5) The Presbyterian, St. Luke's, and Roosevelt hospitals (for example), federated to administer a common fund and to serve the public in closest co-operation.

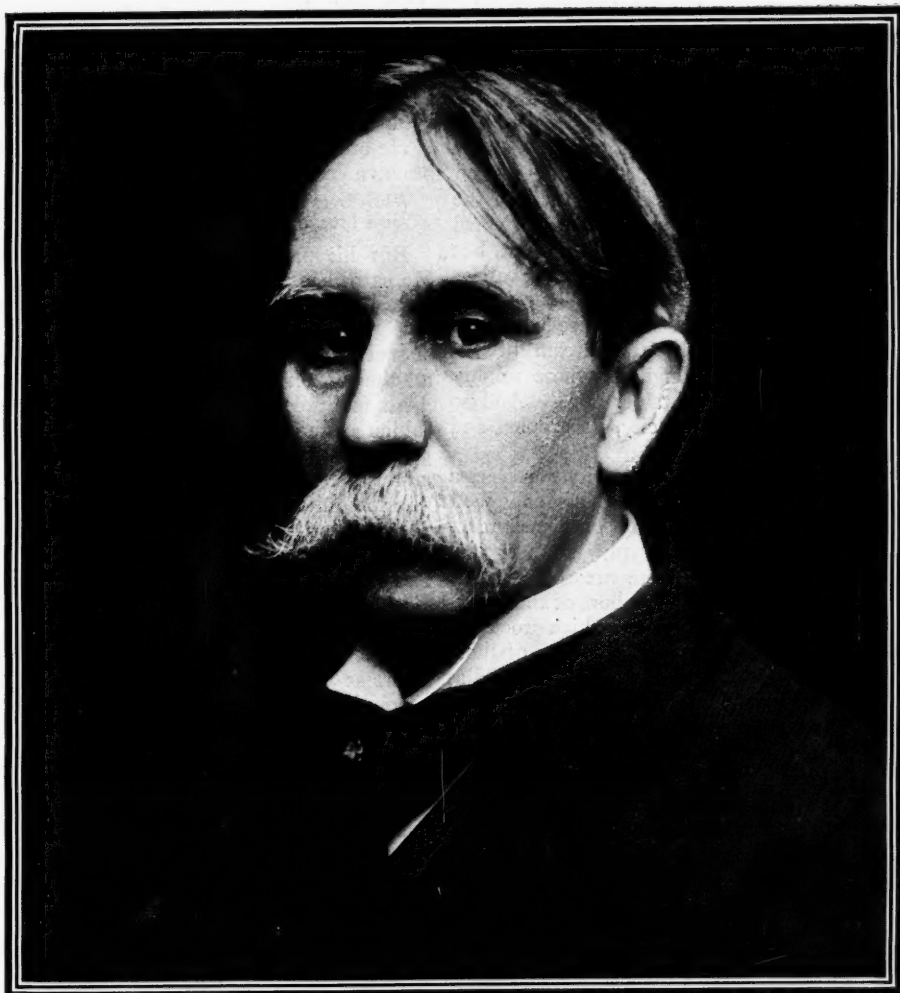
Then, suppose that an additional ten mil-

lion dollars was put into the hands of a small board of carefully chosen trustees, to fight and exterminate first tuberculosis and afterward other diseases that ravage mankind.

This program calls for \$60,000,000. That sum so apportioned would set in active and effective motion well-organized influences, recognized the world over as of high excellence, to civilize the people of New York and to stimulate the civilization of all America. This is not a task just now for the taxpayer, nor for all taxpayers; it ought to be the swiftly realized opportunity of the men whose many millions have opened their eyes, not blinded them, and whose hearts are set on human idealism and human service, and not on leaving behind them the highest pile of precious metal ever accumulated by the Croesuses and the Midases, who had the capacity to get but not the vision to give.

New York is called upon month by month to meet the necessities of undertakings and institutions in all parts of the land. Any educational or philanthropic enterprise, wherever situated, which feels an ache or a pang, from mere growing pains to downright hunger, sends a representative to New York for aid. This is all well enough, and New York owes it to its primacy to satisfy these needs when it can; but where is the spirit of service that is to civilize New York?

These words were written and in type when public announcement was made of the disposition directed by Mr. John Stewart Kennedy of his princely fortune. The spirit of service and of sacrifice had entered fully into his noble soul. For four of the five great institutional agencies for the upbuilding of culture and the uplifting of civilization that are named above, he made beneficent provision. The example of one such man, actuated through a long life by the highest principle and filled with the noblest impulses, is worth many times more than all possible exhortation. The spirit that is to civilize New York and give to it the dominant place in the intellectual life of the world to which it may justly aspire, is alive and at work. Mr. Kennedy has pointed the way and has trod in it with a wisdom and a generosity that are without precedent.



Photograph by Hollinger, N. Y.

THE LATE RICHARD WATSON GILDER, OF NEW YORK.

(Mr. Gilder, who died suddenly on November 18 at the age of sixty-five, had been editor of the *Century Magazine* since 1881. He was the author of six volumes of verse and had taken an active part in civic affairs.)

RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

BY JOHN FINLEY.

MR. GILDER lived the larger part of his life in a great city. He saw that city grow out of the great town into which he came a young man. He saw the trees and fields gradually disappear and the first tenements and skyscrapers appear. He saw the hordes of strange peoples come into the streets. He saw the struggle for wealth grow intense, and he saw fashion increase its foolish and extravagant tyrannies. Yet was his life as simple in its ways, as free of pretense and avarice, his soul as unsullied, as if he had spent his days in the old home place at Bordentown, where his body rested for a few minutes on its way to burial. This is a fact of his life most significant and hopeful in these days of urban dominance, that into the midst of the city he imported and

there kept the best of the solitudes, adding to it out of the riches of association, that in its midst he cherished the purest ideals, lived the happiest, richest of lives without wealth, and sang his best songs. It was to him a "city of glorious days, of hope, of labor, and mirth." To be sure, he went often to the country, and he had always the whole world and universe for the field of his interest, but he saw everything, even remembered valleys and sunsets, from the place of "our homes and our hearts,"—and they were built and lodged in the city, by the stream of the living world, one plunge in whose mighty torrent "is a year of tamer life." And so he was the voice of the city, its prophet and poet.

What he did to make the city a better, a more beautiful place to live in, is now well known. Light and air in darkened tenements, parks and school playgrounds, and protection from fire, these are some of the blessings that came of the labors of the Tenement House Commission, which took its name of his chairmanship. He was of those who started the private kindergartens, and as the first president of the New York Kindergarten Association, gave impetus and support to that movement in this country. These are but illustrative of his civic interest and activity. There has not been an effort for the bettering of things in the City of New York that has not had all the sympathy and aid that his voice and pen and frail body could give. There is evidence in his writings of his disgust with those reformers who "blate and babble and groan" for their own glory, and he seems to have wondered sometimes if it were not "best just to let the Lord alone" and to go on one's silent way, not mixing "with the noisy shame." But that mood did not represent his possessing attitude. He is constantly calling his "Spirit of Song,"

which once he likened to the lance of the old-time knight, to go with him into the strife again, to help right what is going wrong and "hurry the time of promised peace."

He brought his gifts to the city, as his love began there. Once he said of it:

"Who loves it not, he cannot love his land,
With love that shall protect, exalt, endure."

But his patriotism had a wide horizon. He earned in the service at his own door an enduring, exalted love of country. He went, a stripling, into the Civil War, and though he had all the gentleness of a woman, he had all the virtues of a rugged soldier,—the soldier's fortitude, the soldier's unselfishness, the soldier's faith. And he gave all he had to give with splendid carelessness of life and its material rewards. Presidents of differing political faiths called him into their counsels and made him an abiding friend. They found the fearless soul in that delicate body, and kept at hand the advice both of his practical sense and of his poetic vision. But he gave to others in humble positions and narrow horizons not less willingly or lavishly. And, as we all know, he gave to millions whom he never saw.

What was so satisfying in his expression, whether in verse or prose, was that never a noble thing was said or done, within his hearing or sight, that there was not response in him. And so there are half a thousand poems in the volume published a year ago, of varying value, but all revealing the high sensitiveness of his soul and the fidelity of its expression to eternal truth and beauty.

"On this day Browning died?" he began one of his poems. "Say, rather," he added, "a soul of beauty,—a white, rhythmic flame,—passed singing forth into eternal beauty whence it came." This is what we now say to ourselves of the poet and friend who went singing from our sight last night.



BRIAND, THE FIRST SOCIALIST PREMIER IN HISTORY.

BY ANDRE TRIDON.

FUN-LOVING as they may be, Frenchmen have always missed one of the great American thrills: waiting through a feverish evening for the local returns of a presidential election. When "*The Name*" is known, they never break into violent cheering nor blow horns. They keep their seats at the cafés and go on sipping their coffee, their "sirop," or their "verte."

But whenever a ministerial crisis is "open," from Calais to Marseilles and from Cherbourg to Belfort, business is absolutely neglected. The most sedate bourgeois becomes of a sudden very extravagant with his heavy copper pennies, and buys all the "extras" put forth every half hour.

Look at a French newspaper. The President may have done startling things the day before; he may have uttered wonderful sayings; yet his day's doings will make up a five-line "filler" at the bottom of a column on the last page. On the other hand, excerpts from the day's debate in Parliament are starred on the first page, and, though French editors may be sparing of job type, they will feature in circus fashion every official or semi-official statement of the Premier.

The President plays in French affairs the rôle which devolves in well-bred families on a penniless grandfather. His opinion is respectfully solicited, but he is also expected to pronounce himself in favor of whatever the rest of the family have already decided upon.

The Premier is the general manager of the Republic, and this time the excitement incident to a change of management might have stirred France more deeply than on previous occasions. For the first time in history since Pericles' age a Socialist has been invited to manage a nation.

The Radicals, who for some twelve years controlled the political life of the Republic, seem to have failed to deal satisfactorily with the perplexing labor problem.

Clémenceau's cabinet did not fall on July 20. It fell months before when the postal employees discovered that they had nothing to expect from Minister Symian. And those who venture the assertion that Clémenceau

knowingly "fired suicidal sentences at himself" in order to be done with the worry under which he had labored for a year, may not be altogether wrong.

The greatest Radical since Waldeck-Rousseau being unequal to the task, President Fallières, after conferring with all the political leaders, decided to offer the premiership to A. Briand. Such a choice may cause surprise outside of France. Since the chariot of state was to be intrusted to a Socialist whip why not extend a call to one of those men whose names are more closely associated abroad with the idea of Socialist leadership? Why Briand instead of Jaurès or Millerand or Guesde or Viviani?

With all his encyclopedic knowledge of sociology and however versed he may be in Marxian lore, Guesde is a theorist and propagandist first and a parliamentarian afterward. His views on socialism are orthodox, but none of his friends would ever dream of letting him decide, should his party triumph, how the details of his creed were to be put into practice. Jaurès is a fascinating stylist and knows well how to lull a charmed audience into agreeing with him. But "Jaurès' days" are only literary events in Parliament, spells of political relaxation. Millerand has been a secondary figure ever since the cabinet with which he was associated fell and Viviani is still "in the make." France needed a different type of a man.

Some ten years ago the writer, then a "cub" reporter on one of the Paris papers was, through the courtesy of an influential friend, given a seat and a cover at a semi-political luncheon, three or four chairs away from a gentleman whose name meant nothing in particular, whose face was rather commonplace, whose sober talk and modest demeanor could in no way attract attention. The only thing the writer remembers is that some letter was to be sent to some society on behalf of a Radical group and everybody assumed that the wording of it ought to be left to the nobody three chairs away, Briand by name. To the query: "Who is M. Briand?" came the reply: "Oh, some lawyer. . . ."

The ministerial crisis which made Briand Premier of France opened on July 20 last at 8 P.M. On July 23 a few minutes before midnight a list of fifteen members of the new cabinet was signed by the President of the Republic. In three days a "new man" had succeeded in gathering around himself such a homogeneous governmental group that the political thermometer which indicates most accurately a nation's fever or depressed heart action, the Stock Exchange, did not register a fluctuation of half a point. This fact, much more than the vote which followed the ministerial declaration at the tribune, demonstrated the confidence of the nation in the man chosen.

Briand's private life is of an almost austere simplicity. A bachelor of quiet tastes he has remained untouched by the personal form of gossip in which certain Parisian publications indulge concerning men of the day. Briand's appearance would excite absolutely no comment anywhere from San Francisco to St. Petersburg. His is an "anonymous" face and an outwardly anonymous personality. Well poised and deliberate as he is, he has one violent dislike: he loathes sensationalism in every form.

A fluent speaker gifted with a remarkable voice, he has the most absolute contempt for oratorical success. A lawyer and a scientist he systematically avoids legal and scientific terms, and never uses a turn of phrase which could leave the most superficial listener in doubt as to his meaning. He is frankness incarnate in his explanations. He has no use for "style"; his are clear sentences, plain homely words. A great reader of the classics, he never resorts to quotations. A poet, he never indulges in any flight of imagination.

Taking his mandate with uncommon seriousness, he never avails himself of the weapon of humor against an adversary. Unlike Clémenceau, who laughed many cabinets out of power, Briand never tries to crush his opponents. He quietly, slowly, silences them, and whatever invectives may be hurled at him, though many interruptions may make his task harder, he never loses his self-control, never raises his forceful, far-carrying, harmonious voice and he handles his enemy in truly Chesterfieldian manner. He gives in brief the impression of a dynamo running quietly, smoothly, noiselessly.

Such a man does not strike the public fancy as quickly as would a more picturesque though shallower personality. It was not until 1902 that Briand was sent to Parlia-

ment by the miners of the Saint Etienne coal fields, and it was not until very recently that the "Separation" debates gave him a chance to apply his gifts as a parliamentarian and a diplomat.

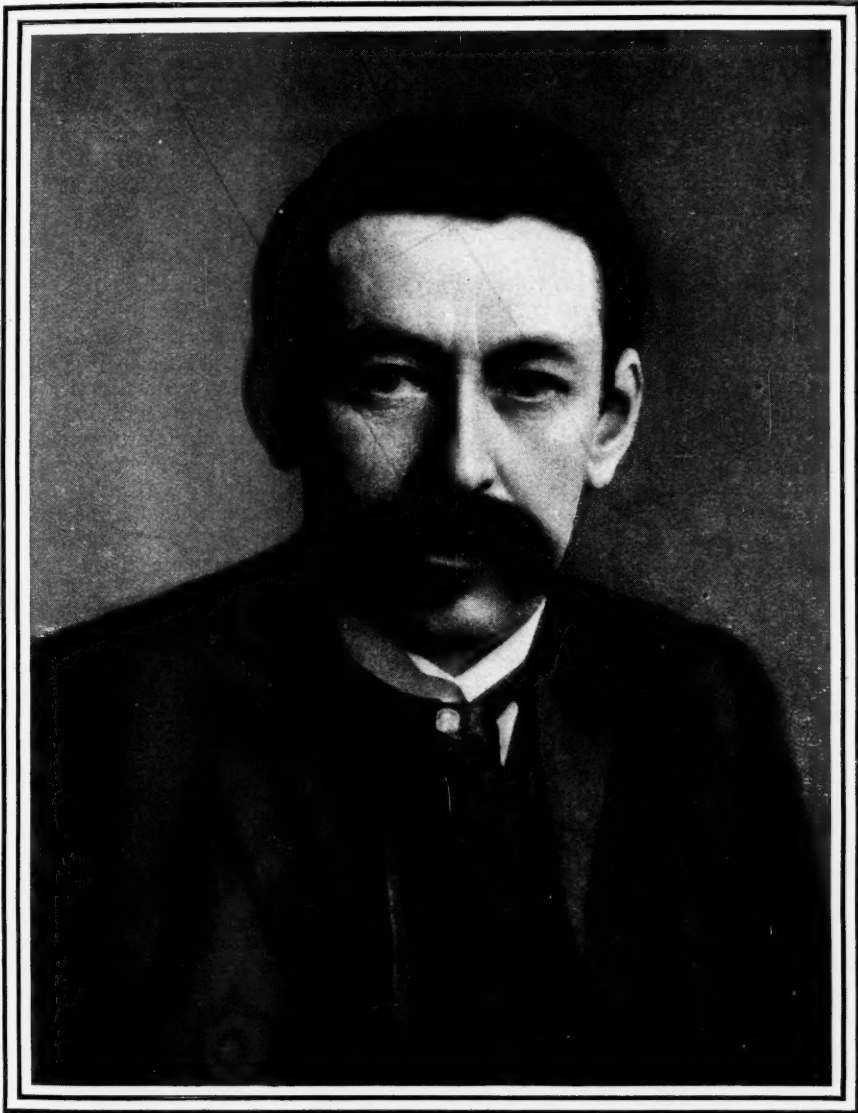
Catholics were smarting under the conflict of their duties to the Vatican and their duties to the French law. Every step the government took was misinterpreted by the press of the opposition. Traps were laid continuously under the feet of the Minister of Public Worship, and when we read day by day the history of those troublous times as photographed by the reports of the debates in Parliament, we cannot but admire the man who, without uttering an angry word, without inflicting a wound, without departing from the language of a diplomat, succeeded in making the Separation law so acceptable to the large majority that the following elections sent back to Parliament every one of the deputies who had voted for the law.

After M. Combe's brutal declarations, Briand's suavity and unimpeachable courtesy won for the new régime the sympathy of many Catholics. His position was most trying at times, for, with hasty Catholics on one side and intolerant "free thinkers" on the other, pandemonium threatened several times to break loose in Parliament and in the country at large.

Briand is in politics what Pasteur was in scientific research, an unassuming worker who never cares for popular applause, but goes on doing his work in silence. Briand is a constructive Socialist who, however he may love his ideas, knows that changes must be brought about gradually and not without much experimenting. He knows that experiments must not wreck the laboratory nor kill the chemist, and more than once he has repeated at the tribune that: "Reforms cannot be carried out by violence. . . . Reforms are not fruitful unless they are carried out in a country prosperous and peaceful. . . . Private or collective interests shall not prevail against national interests." Briand wants Socialism, but the kind of Socialism that can be put on a business basis.

However ungrateful the task of a prophet may be, we can, in the light of the preceding, venture a forecast of what the Briand ministry will accomplish.

First of all, it may be said that unless all the signs fail it will be of long duration. In the selection of his associates Briand has succeeded in eliminating many elements of weakness which endangered



M. ARISTIDE BRIAND, PREMIER OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

or cut short the life of preceding cabinets.

In the opinion of many Frenchmen it was an unfortunate coincidence that the decline of the French navy during the last decade should have synchronized with a continuous period of civilian administration in the Rue Royale. By selecting as heads of the army and navy a general and an admiral without any political records, Briand shows his intention of keeping the national defense out of the political field. He will in this way elude

all the criticisms the navy may incur in the future, and will prevent all military debates from involving the totality of his cabinet.

In matters international Briand has always been extremely reticent, but the retention of M. Pichon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicates that Clémenceau's policy is to be followed by the new cabinet. That policy is slightly broader than Delcassé's and corresponds more closely to a slightly changed situation in Europe. Delcassé's efforts to isolate

Germany need not be carried out any further. At Algieras William II. saw every nation but Austria indorse France's attitude, and as a test of strength that was amply sufficient. Briand holds, with Clémenceau, that France must be as friendly toward Germany as toward any other nation, while maintaining her entente with Russia and England as a counterweight to the Triple Alliance.

A dangerous breaker on which Clémenceau almost wrecked his ship was the postal strike. Clémenceau handled that emergency rather awkwardly; in the first place, when he refused to depose Symian who, by his snobbish behavior had incurred the dislike of all his subordinates, and in the second place by dealing too harshly with the ringleaders. Millerand, a man in deep sympathy with the working classes, and who during his ministry forced the adoption of many methods which endeared him to labor, replaces Symian, and he has decided to take back the "culprits" one by one as vacancies occur.

This does not mean that Briand will surrender to the syndicates. An advocate of the right to strike, Briand does not intend to give up his theory "that private interests shall not prevail against national interests." While a strike of coal miners is purely a matter between the strikers and the mine owners, an incident like the postal strike affects the whole nation and means a distinct loss to every citizen without distinction. Briand, however, believes that government employees must be granted the right of forming associations for the defense of their professional interests, but that at the same time the brutal processes of a strike must give way to some more scientific method of obtaining satisfaction or redress. Therefore a bill regulating the status of government employees will be passed as soon as possible making that class of employees dependent upon the nation rather than upon the government.

Another popular reform which Briand will introduce, with the help of the third Socialist member of the cabinet, M. Viviani, is a system of social insurance extending to all classes of workingmen and modeled on German patterns, and old age pensions for workingmen and agricultural laborers.

The Caillaux income tax bill will be presented to the Chamber in the form ex-Minister Caillaux drafted it. In fact, a sub-Secretaryship of State has been created with Caillaux's former secretary at its head to emphasize the importance given to this bill, so

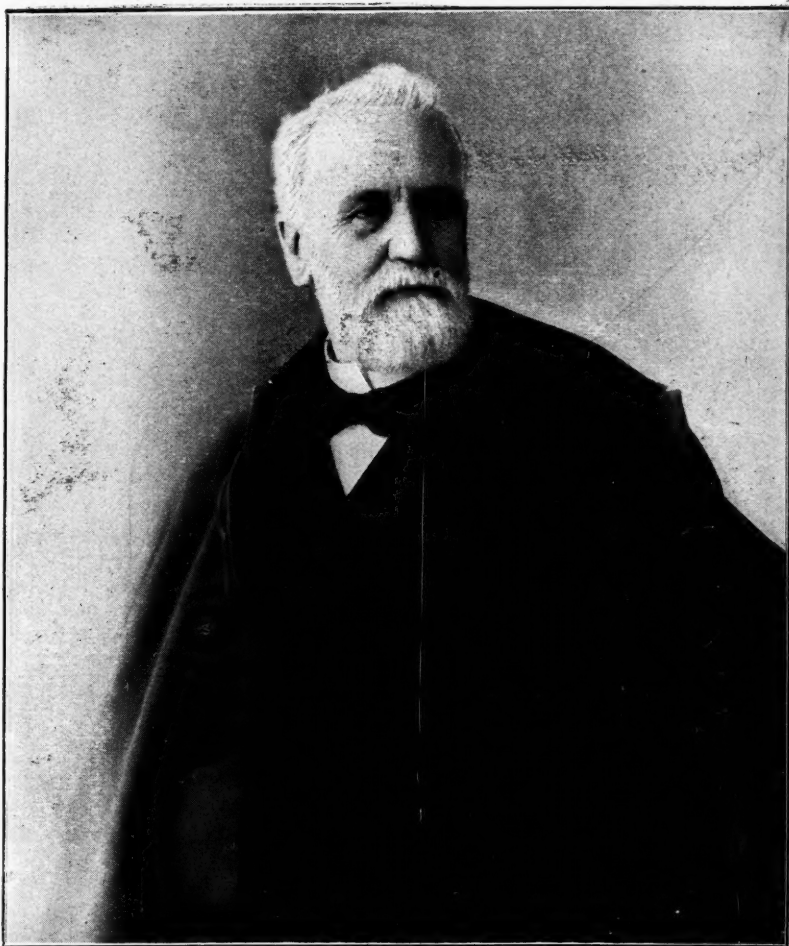
that the nation's finances will be taken care of by two members of the cabinet. M. Cochery, the new Minister, will only introduce slight changes making the application of the income tax easier and simpler.

A very popular bill on proportional representation will be laid before the Deputies during the next session. The Radical groups tried to have the bill voted on before Parliament adjourned for the summer, but Briand, with his usual tact, preferred to wait until after the general elections.

On every point of the program the cabinet can count on the support of the Radical, Radical-Socialist and Socialist groups, although on matters of general policy Guesde and the unified Socialists will either abstain from voting or vote against the government, for that unpractical group asserts that no Socialist should hold office in an unpartisan cabinet. Besides the Radical-Socialist and the Radicals, the moderate Republicans, with their powerful mouthpiece, the *Temps*, have promised to support the government program.

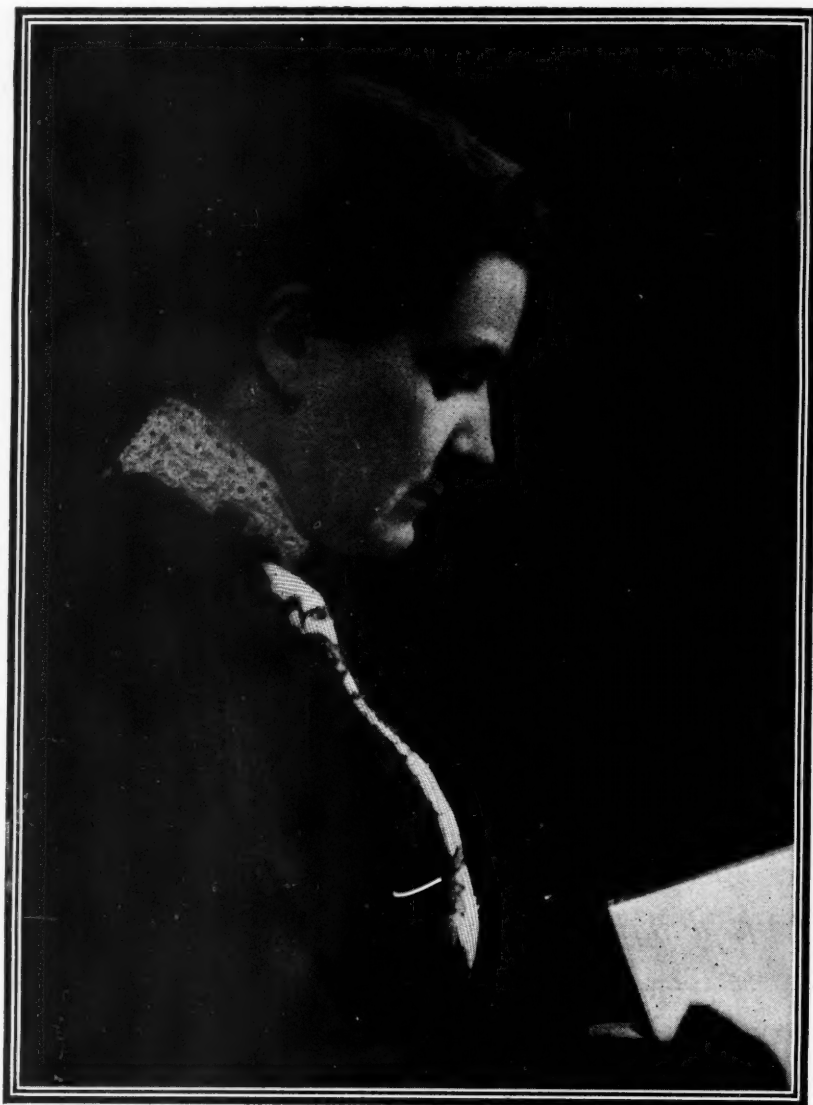
Briand was fortunate in securing the cooperation of Senator Dupuy, who accepted the portfolio of Commerce. Dupuy is a very popular figure in France and wields an enormous influence through the ownership of the most widely read French daily, *Le Petit Parisien*. Dupuy is also president of the Paris Press Association, and the power of the press, which, in France is less subservient to commercial considerations, is something with which a cabinet must reckon.

The difference between the Clémenceau cabinet and the Briand cabinet will only be observed in the method, for the material difference between a Radical and a Socialist in France is very trifling. Radical and Socialist platforms are almost similar, the line of cleavage being the Socialist demand of national ownership of the means of production and distribution. As Briand, however, is opposed to all measures which would destroy the country's peace and jeopardize its prosperity, and as he is enough of a financier to realize that the gradual purchase by the nation of the means of production and distribution will take many years if the financial equilibrium is to be preserved, we can confidently look forward to an era of tranquillity in France during which relations between large capital, small capital and labor will be adjusted as well as possible by men having the interests of labor at heart but clear-minded enough to see to it that national interests are safeguarded.



GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

[The death of Gen. Oliver O. Howard on October 26, at the age of seventy-nine, removed the last surviving commander of an independent army in the Civil War. With the exception of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, all the other corps commanders of that war have also passed away. General Howard, who was a native of Maine, had been graduated from West Point, fourth in his class, seven years before the war broke out, after the unusual experience of having completed a course at a literary college (Bowdoin) before admission to the Military Academy. Resigning his commission in the regular service at the beginning of the war he rapidly rose to important commands in the volunteer army, took part in the battles of Bull Run, Fair Oaks (where he lost an arm), Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, and Sherman's March to the Sea. He succeeded McPherson as commander of the Army of the Tennessee. At Gettysburg General Howard commanded the Eleventh Corps, and for his services in holding Cemetery Hill received the thanks of Congress and a letter of praise from President Lincoln. After the war General Howard was made the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, and for several years, while in command of the Department of the Columbia, saw much Indian fighting. After his retirement, in 1894, he labored zealously to secure an endowment for Lincoln Memorial University, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. As a public speaker he was in demand everywhere, and was active in religious and philanthropic movements all his life.]



JANE ADDAMS—INTERPRETER.

AN APPRECIATION BY GRAHAM TAYLOR.

TO those who look upon her from without, Miss Addams may be social democrat, peace-maker, citizen, philanthropist,—either one or all in one. But to each of the inner circle of her friends, whose lives have been enriched and the horizon of whose vision has been enlarged and enlightened by her friendship, she is Interpreter. It is not so much by what she says, or even by what

she thinks, as by what she is that she herself is recognized to be an interpretation of life. And the charm and reality of it all is in the fact that both she and you are alike unconscious of any interpreter's presence, and that both are conscious only of trying to learn the meaning of life.

A crippled old man who had been long isolated from the neighborhood life in the

densely populated district around Hull House was asked if he knew many of his neighbors. "Very few now," he replied, "but Miss Addams knows me," he added. "You know she lives here with us and she always seems to be more conscious of every one else who lives around here than she is of herself."

That sense of identification with others,—with the group, the class, the race-life, quite as much as with each one constituting it,—is the open secret not only of her influence with others but of her capacity to interpret them to herself and to each other. She not only has this sense of being identified with others, but she also gives others the sense of being identified with her.

This constitutes her democracy and makes her its most prophetic interpreter. For she is the thing she interprets,—and she interprets it by being it. Moreover, it was her birthright, which she made her own. She is her father's daughter and he was a friend and fellow-worker with Abraham Lincoln in the struggle to share and spread the freedom of their prairie State. She was her father's companion, and together they kept company with the spirit and thought of Joseph Mazzini,—prophet and martyr of democracy.

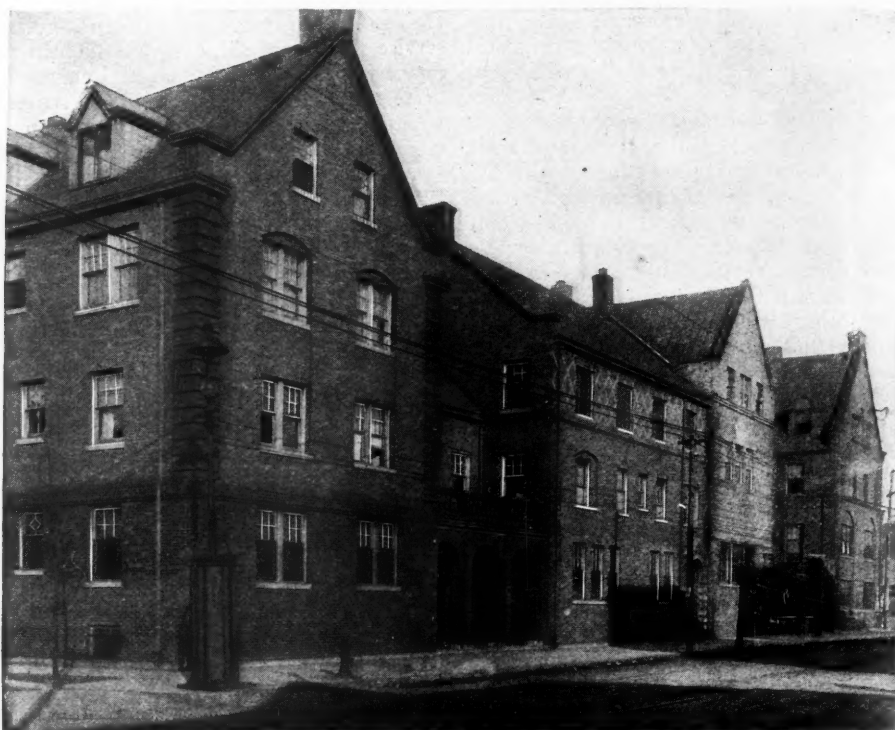
Identified at first with the cultivated and resourceful people of the State, her first problem was to interpret to herself and her college mates the freest form for the best self-expression. She discovered by experience and confirmed by observation the fact that the year after graduation is the most restless, discontented, and critical year of college women's lives. And it was to give natural expression to the truest self,—her own and theirs,—that she led the way (through Hull House) to a fairer share of the race-life than any class-life can give. By taking her own conscious need as the point of departure in her quest of her own and others' part and lot in the common life, she emphasized the fact that those who have nothing to get from others have nothing to give that others think is worth receiving. And no one could rate more highly than she what she receives from others above what she gives to them. Thus, from girlhood, democracy has been her social ethics, both the rootage and fruitage of all that is best and highest in human life and culture, and no American more than she has better exemplified and interpreted it as such. In the final estimate, what she has done to reattach to their rightful part and lot in the life of the community the classes isolated by the conditions of their labor or

their poverty may not prove to be a greater service than what she has done to help the financially and socially resourceful classes out of their detached class-life into the struggle to make good their claim to a name and place among all their fellowmen.

Nowhere in America more than at her "Interpreter's House" have the democratic poor and rich met, mingled, and exchanged values in those frank, free, reciprocities which spontaneously arise wherever she is. Interpreter of democracy Jane Addams is recognized to be wherever it is loved or feared, studied or shunned, served or repressed.

In being such she has mediated peace. And again she does it by identifying herself with those who differ. The breadth of her sympathy and the comprehensiveness of her intelligence have thus been put to the severest test. Although to the American manor born, no one of her cosmopolitan neighbors knows better than she what it is to be a stranger in this strange land. Indeed the immigrant mother, youth, or lonesome laborer could neither interpret self to others nor discover the new-country self to the old-country self-hood half so truly and fully as she. In the full-orbed consciousness of what lies between their past and this present, and of every step of the way they have taken to be where they are, Miss Addams never hesitates to step in between the race antipathies, to call a halt on persecution, and to interpose interpretation between the blind execution of law and the injustice threatened thereby. What to others less informed or more uncertain of the right would be foolhardy bravado in times of popular prejudice, when almost all are against one, has proved to be only wise and just as she has done it. But she never seems to think of it as being brave or anything that others ought not of course to do. In so doing, however, her loyalty to law never falters. She never sacrifices the whole community to any part of it. Her advocacy is never partisanship nor special pleading. She is always identified with the whole democracy in her peace-making. So it has proved to be when friends have feared and foes have decried the lonely stand she has firmly taken against the extradition of some friendless refugee, or in behalf of some race suffering persecution because of one or more of its misguided or unworthy representatives, or in between the cleaving, clashing lines of our own industrial classes.

Her mediation in industrial strife has been most effective just when and where it has



HULL HOUSE, CHICAGO, THE MOST COMPLETE "SETTLEMENT" PLANT IN THE WORLD.

(Miss Addams, with Miss Ellen Gates Starr, organized the settlement in 1889, in the rooms of the old Hull mansion.)

been most persistently misunderstood and misinterpreted. Here, too, her attitude is based upon an identification with the real and abiding interests of both sides, which is so fundamental as to prevent her from satisfying the demands of the partisans on either side of the temporary issue. In these times that try men's souls, her spirit is to be tried by what has proved to be best in the long run, rather than by what the self-seeking or the timid claimed as the only thing to be done at the moment of passion or indecision. Thus judged, her "Newer Ideals of Peace" stand approved not only by what ought to be in the saner future, but quite as much by what has and what has not transpired in the distracted and distraught past. The strain of Quaker blood running in her veins will yet be analyzed to be only the one, red, racial blood of which "God made all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." How far a drop or two of that "one blood" goes to make innocuous the virus of class-conscious bitterness may be measured

by a single word descriptive of Miss Addams' peace-making interpretation. An overborne "sweated" garment-worker felt that as no one cared for her or for her invalid mother she and her fellow-crafts women could care for themselves only by uniting against the whole class of employers. Just as she had in desperation been driven to this bitter conclusion she was invited to dine and confer with Miss Addams at Hull House. At first she felt disposed to resent the invitation as "another attempt to patronize and disarm the working class." But risking the suspected indignity, she was at once undeceived by the simple, genuine welcome she received on arrival, which turned a hardened heart into fallow soil for the seed-word to be sown. "Can we not do something with you to help the women of your craft help themselves?" she was asked. "Had Miss Addams proposed to do something 'for' us," she afterward declared to another, "I would have resented it, because I want to do for myself. But when Jane Addams asked to do some-

thing with us, it was that little word 'with' that took the bitterness out of my life and led me to work with every one for the common good."

Talismanic is that word "with" as the touchstone of the modern philanthropy, distinguishing it from the outgrown charity which grew apart from justice. And yet Miss Addams' historical perspective is too broad and her insight into human life is too sane ever to allow her to share the Socialists' fallacy in proposing justice as an adequate substitute for all charity. The public and private charities of Illinois and of America have had no wiser and more ardent promoter than she. Her election to the presidency of the National Conference of Charities and Correction last June, as the first woman to be chosen to preside over this greatest of our "ecumenical councils," was not only a long deferred tribute to woman's leadership in philanthropy, but a well deserved personal tribute to her as the "first among her equals." No one among us all has done more to make over the charity of yesterday into the justice of to-day, and none more than she believes in the charity of to-day as the justice of to-morrow.

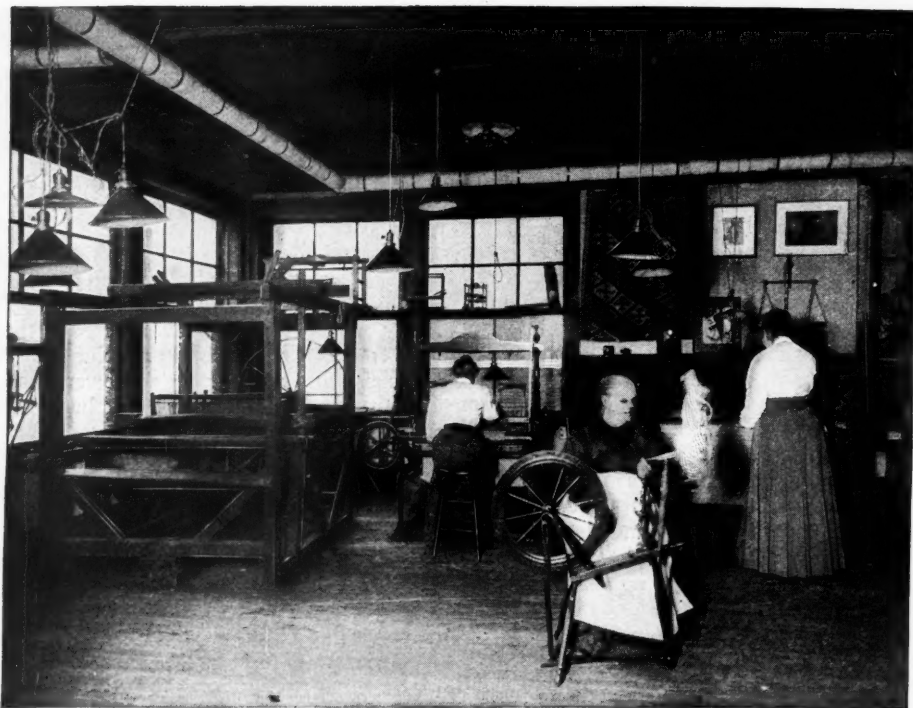
Personal independence of either the giving or the receiving class and personal identification with both have combined to constitute her the first citizen of Chicago, certainly the most widely and favorably known of all its present citizenship.

Of her pre-eminent qualifications to interpret and represent her town her last and most useful book, "*The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets*,"* is in evidence. The identifications it establishes between her own most human life and all the lives and city-wide interests which live and move and have their own true being in this little volume attest our claims of her interpreting power. Both in the title and contents of this volume Miss Addams has contributed a distinct addition to our knowledge and literature descriptive of the psychology of youth and of the conditions of city life. Originality in illustration and reasoning such as can be attained only through the insights of the most sympathetic experience appears on every page. And yet the volume deals with conditions so commonly observed and with experiences so obviously natural to growing youth that

* *The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets*. By Jane Addams. Macmillan. \$1.25.



A VIEW OF THE KITCHEN, HULL HOUSE, WHERE OLD-TIME IMPLEMENTS ARE KEPT.



A PARTIAL VIEW OF THE TEXTILE ROOM, HULL HOUSE.

the discussion seldom eludes either the attention or the grasp of the reader, however unaware he may have been of the acute situations described. At no point of her plea to consider the spirit of youth can any one escape the power and pathos of the argument against the toleration of conditions which brutally suppress the very nature of childhood and youth or of the argument for the free development and worthy direction of youthful ideals and energies, now so largely lost or forced into antagonism to social progress. Out of "the wrecked foundations of domesticity," the thwarted "quest for adventure," the ignored "house of dreams," a wistful, overconfident creature is pictured as walking through our streets and calling out "I am the spirit of Youth! With me all things are possible." And then those who hear and see this figure of the future are faced with these alternatives: "We may either smother the divine fire of youth or we may feed it. We may either stand stupidly staring as it sinks into a murky fire of crime and flares into the intermittent blaze of folly, or we may tend it into a lambent flame with power to make clean and bright our dingy city streets." This volume is

autobiographic without dreaming to be an autobiography,—just as her forthcoming "Twenty Years at Hull House" promises to be. For what she thinks is rooted in what she has experienced, and her experience is so linked with the lives of others as to be inseparable from their experiences. Thus she neither reasons nor idealizes without the suggestion and attestation of the facts of life,—her own and others. Story and theory, incident and principle, personal experience and civic ideal, intermingle in her pages as they do, or ought to, in life, which is always larger than logic. Democracy, peace-making, philanthropy, and citizenship all unite in an ethical insight which is the very spirit of religion and the soul of Jane Addams,—herself the interpretation of life in our urban and industrial age.

Miss Addams has literally built her interpretation of life into buildings, institutions, laws, and literature, and, more than all, into the individual and corporate life of her generation and city.

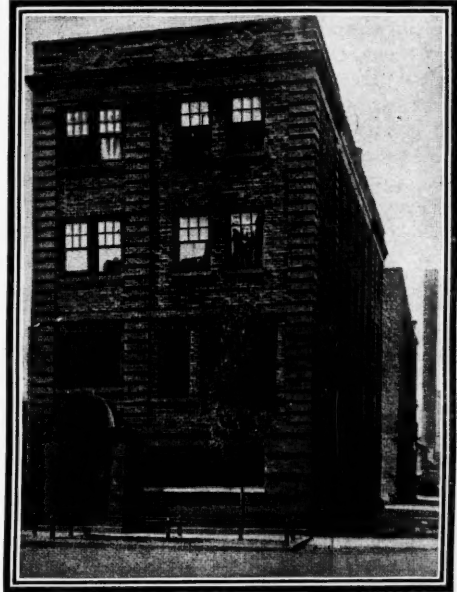
Conforming her convenience, living, and work at first to the stranded old mansion of the Hull family, which had become an immigrant tenement house, with the help of

those who shared her spirit,—foremost among whom the heir of the Hull estate came to be,—she transformed not only the homestead, but nearly the whole block surrounding it into "Hull House," the largest, most beautiful, and practically effective settlement plant in the world.

Across the street the chambers and detention home of the Juvenile Court of Cook County arose in response to the initiative given by a group of women among whom she was one, who, with the legal aid of two or three men, wrought their higher ideals of the treatment of delinquent and dependent children into the world's first and most typical juvenile court. The Juvenile Protective League followed in the same way, initiated, managed, and sustained by those thus associated in the Chicago Woman's Club. And so with many of the public and private institutions and agencies which have arisen or newly developed within the last twenty years in Chicago and Illinois, Miss Addams has been so identified that while, on the one hand, their history could scarcely be accounted for without her, on the other hand, she would be the last to claim that their origin and progress were due to her connection with them. It is the glory of her work that, notwithstanding the impression it bears of her strong individuality, it has always been done with others, and credited by her far more to them than to herself.

More far reaching and effective has been the influence she has exerted upon legislation than that which she has contributed to the building up of institutions. The laws for factory inspection, protection of immigrants, abolition of child labor, regulation of women's work, the establishment of juvenile courts, management of county and State charitable institutions, the building and control of tenement houses, and many other kindred enactments bear the impress of a group of women of whom she more nearly than any of the others was perhaps the central figure; although the leadership in this legislation is to be credited equally, and in some instances predominantly, to Mrs. Lucy B. Flower, Mrs. A. P. Stevens, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Miss Mary McDowell, and Miss S. B. Breckenridge, who with many others worked together for the common cause without thought of leading one another.

These efforts to improve conditions by legislation and her service in administrative positions, which range all the way from in-



THE JANE CLUB.

(This building was erected expressly for the use of a co-operative boarding club for young women which was organized in 1891. It contains bedroom space for thirty members, with a library, a living-room, and a dining-room large enough to use for social gatherings.)

specting the garbage collecting of her ward to membership in the Chicago Board of Education, have led Miss Addams to place increasing emphasis upon the extension of the suffrage to women, especially in municipal elections. Claiming that city government has come to be an extension of household economy and has long since ceased to be based upon the ability to bear arms, she contends that the housewife and the mother, the women workers and taxpayers have as much at stake to qualify them for the electorate as men can claim for "manhood suffrage."

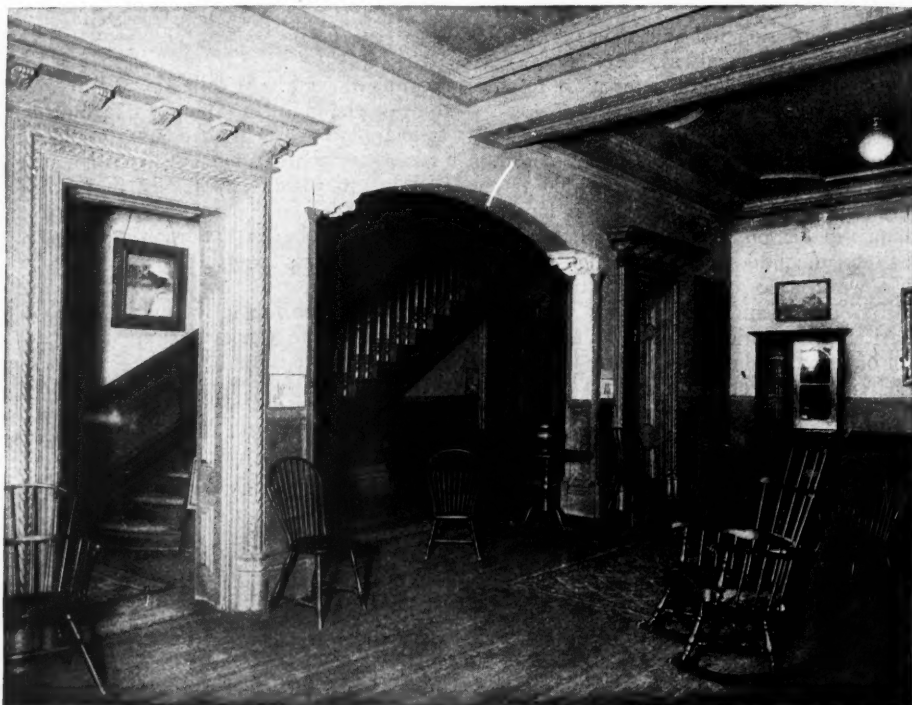
Almost from the day she was graduated from Rockford College, for nearly twenty-five years she has devoted all she was and could become to this wide range of human service. With the simplicity of sustained sincerity, regardless alike of pecuniary emolument and the expenditure of her always overcrowded time and often frail strength, she has responded to the demands of almost every good cause for her winsome presence, persuasive speech and the contribution of her pen to the best social literature of our day. From coast to coast, in little towns and largest cities, in obscurest groups and on great-

test public occasions, at lake-front labor mass-meetings and university convocations, in small conferences and great gatherings of men where she has been the only woman to speak, as well as on all occasions on which her loyalty to womanhood was in requisition, multitudes of men, women, and children have caught the inspiration of her personal presence and been guided by her example and word to a higher life, a more effective co-operation, and to the larger world of her vision.

All through these years she has steadily contributed to the best periodical literature of the day, but not until seven years ago did her name appear under the title of a volume. In 1893, however, her chapters on "The Subjective Necessity for Social Settlements" and "The Objective Value of a Social Settlement" opened the brilliant symposium published under the title "Philanthropy and Social Progress." "Hull House Maps and Papers" followed in 1895, with the concluding paper by her on "The Settlement as a Factor in the Labor Movement." Her first book, "Democracy and Social Ethics," was published in 1902 in the series called the "Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics,

and Sociology." "Newer Ideals of Peace" appeared in the same series in 1907. While their general circulation attest the popularity of these volumes, the depth of their ethical insight, the reach of their ideals, and a certain subtlety of style and spiritual analysis invest them with a charm to the critical reader. "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets" and the forthcoming volume, "Twenty Years at Hull House," are certain to increase the personal influence and permanent value of her authorship.

Thinking her own way through to the public profession of the Christian faith and membership in the Congregational Church in her early womanhood, Miss Addams has never ceased to be a student of the experience and philosophy of religion and to love the fellowship of the closest followers of Christ. Her devotion to such saints as Francis of Assisi and Leo Tolstói is not greater than her reverence for the humblest neighbor who in tenement house home, in shop or store, amid the storm and stress of industrial and urban life, lives out and loves in the common faith in Father God and fellow men.



RECEPTION HALL, HULL HOUSE.

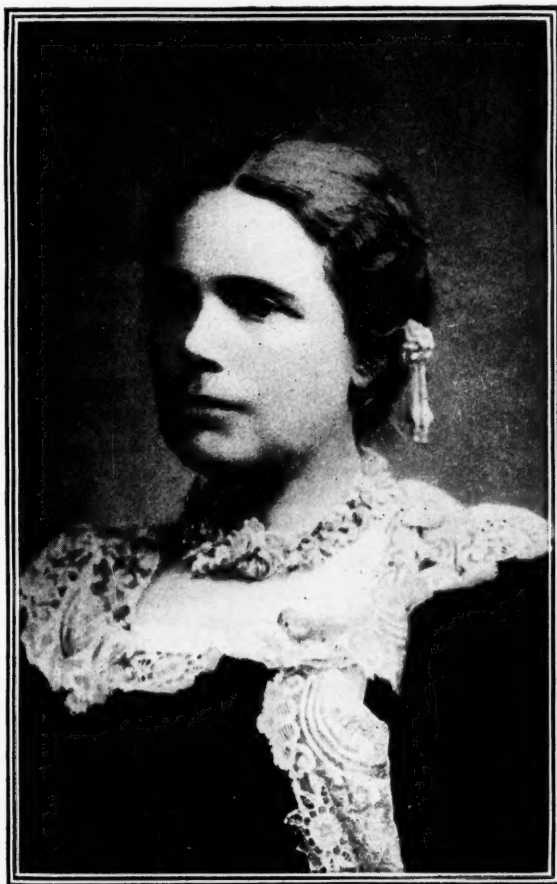
MRS. BARNETT AND HER WORK FOR SOCIAL REFORM IN LONDON.

EVER since she came as a bride of twenty-one to St. Jude's Vicarage, Whitechapel, Mrs. Henrietta Octavia Barnett, wife of Canon Barnett, has been actively identified with social reform work in and about the British metropolis. From 1873 to 1906, in Whitechapel, sometimes at Bristol and at Westminster, and now most of all at Hampstead, she has been constantly in evidence, a motherly woman who, having no children of her own, had adopted everybody within reach as foster sons and daughters. The wife of a church dignitary, entirely free from the taint of ecclesiasticism, joint-founder of the original university settlement, who is not in the least a prig, Mrs. Barnett has spent the best part of her life in everybody's service. The strange thing is that she has not worn out the physical vehicle which has had to carry so long her eager and impetuous soul. Mrs. Barnett was born in 1851, but she has preserved unimpaired to the present day her physical vigor and her keen interest in the welfare and the movement of the world.

Although she has at times traveled far afield, visiting India, China, Japan, Russia, and the United States, Mrs. Barnett's life work has centered itself first in Whitechapel and afterward in Hampstead, from which the influence of her teachings and the inspiration of her example have gone out over the civilized world.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

It is difficult to write about Mrs. Barnett without saying something about her husband. For the Barnetts, like the Brownings, are inseparable in the mind of those who know them. They are not two, but one; it is impossible even to conceive of one without the



MRS. BARNETT.

(Whose position of leadership in the English settlement work was for years not unlike that of Miss Addams in America.)

other. In being equally yoked together the Barnetts resemble the Booths. But Mrs. Booth died many years ago, and General Booth stands alone. Canon Barnett does not stand alone,—he has never stood alone. If in the early days he was rather more visible and audible to all men, of late years Mrs. Barnett has been brought more before the public. But they have lived together, toiled together, written books together, traveled together. It is difficult to point to any

one phase of the multifarious activity of their blended lives and say that here or there either worked alone. It is true that the female ministry not yet being recognized in the Anglican Church, Canon Barnett has had a monopoly of the pulpit. But who knows how much of the inspiration of his sermons he owes to the guardian angel of his home?

A PREACHER OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

The Barnetts have been for a generation among the most strenuous, the most conspicuous, and the most useful apostles of practical Christianity in modern England. Canon Barnett may be regarded as the man upon whom the mantle of Charles Kingsley has fallen. He is emphatically a Broad Churchman of the school of Jowett, who ignores religious differences and goes about doing good. He has ever been a voice crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make his paths straight." To the ecclesiasticism, the ritual, the dogmas of the Church in which he was ordained a minister he has never seemed to attach much importance. He has been a preacher of righteousness. He proclaimed to all men the need for the resurrection of the buried life. He tells men:

There is within you a buried life, which does not get free. In old days it got free through old forms of religion, and then men had peace, and were not afraid of anybody or anything. We cannot go back to the old forms,—they are gone with the old times, and in presence of the new learning of our days.

HIS MESSAGE.

What then must we do? We live in a transition stage. The old creeds have lost their hold. The new awakening word of Christ has yet to be spoken. East London, he said long ago, needs with a need beyond all other needs a revivifying of the relation which exists between man and God. But with all its searching it finds not God. It is even in some things drifting away from God. There may be more sobriety, but there is less reverence. More churchgoing, but also more gambling. What is the Canon's message to the men of this generation? It is the message of John the Baptist addressing a new world with the old direction, "Be more sober, be cleaner. Live purer lives. Give your votes thoughtfully. Make your city healthier and more seemly." And the keynote of all his teaching has been the demand for personal service. Self-giving rather than money-giving is the duty of man. "Many

have been the schemes of reform I have known," he says, "but none touches the root of the evil which does not bring helper and helped into friendly relations."

When Canon Barnett was appointed to Whitechapel, the Bishop of London, in making the presentation, described St. Jude's as the worst charge in his diocese. Canon Barnett's work in Whitechapel was largely associated with three things,—education, relief, and housing reform; but he is best known as the first warden of Toynbee Hall and the pioneer of the university settlements all round the world.

At Bristol and at Westminster he has ever been faithful to the ideal of the uncompromising preacher of the wilderness. When Canon of Bristol his heart was stirred within by the selfish smug respectability of the Cathedral audience which basked in the delights of Cathedral services where children died like rotten sheep in the slums near by.

THE BARNETTS' SOCIAL GOSPEL.

From the recently published volume of their essays let us take the following succinct exposition of the social gospel which the Barnetts have preached and practiced ever since they went to the East End:

"The best for the lowest" is not the precept always held in repute by those who build churches or plan amusements for "East Ends," but it is that acted on by the greatest of social reformers. The dock laborer can admire pictures and fine music. The hooligan has power of adventure and dreams of heroism. . . . Our suggestions follow, therefore, the line of putting the best within everyone's reach. We would lay open the way to the employment of beauty, of art, and of travel. We would nationalize luxury, and give to every one the high thing which he does not want. But with our belief in human nature we believe also in the power of human environment over character. Suggestions toward social reform must, therefore, take account of laws and customs. Laws which once helped now hinder. . . . We advocate, therefore, changes which will substitute garden suburbs instead of slums, consideration for the poor instead of punishment, and such an extension of university influence that every worker may have a wider outlook on life. We would in a word limit state action wherever it interferes with the growth of manhood and womanhood in the nation, and enlarge its actions wherever it could assist that growth.

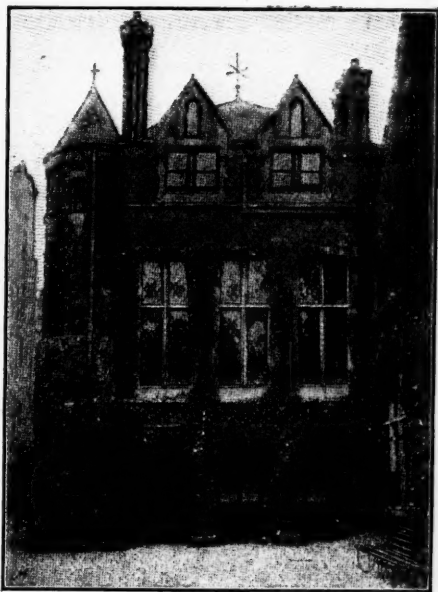
FACTS IN MRS. BARNETT'S LIFE.

This is not a biography of either of these notable pioneers. But some facts and dates in Mrs. Barnett's life may not be out of place. She was only twenty-one when as a bride she went to St. Jude's, with her hus-

band, then twenty-nine years old, on his taking charge of the parish. She soon was immersed in parish work. Her first public appointment came in 1875, when she was appointed a manager of the great barrack pauper schools at Forest Gate, a post which she filled until 1897. In 1878 Mrs. Barnett inaugurated an important piece of work by sending nine poor children for a stay in the country,—since developed into the Children's Country Holiday Movement, dealing annually with tens of thousands of boys and girls. In 1884 Mrs. Barnett founded the London Pupil Teachers' Association, which has created a powerful influence among the girl teachers of the metropolis; and from 1891 until the society was absorbed by the London County Council she was its president. Between 1876 and 1898 she was honorary secretary of the Whitechapel branch of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants,—familiarily known as the M. A. B. Y. S.; she promoted homes for workhouse girls, and is vice-president of the National Association for the Welfare of the Feeble-minded; and was a member of the Poor-Law School-Children's Departmental Committee, 1894-96.

THE FOUNDING OF TOYNBEE HALL.

The founding of Toynbee Hall dates from the year 1883. In that year some Cambridge men expressed a desire to do some work in a poor district; they were not desirous of associating with the ordinary type of college mission, and Mr. Barnett was asked to suggest a better way. The letter was received just as he was leaving London for Oxford, and was slipped, with others, into his pocket. But the story is best told in Mrs. Barnett's own words: "Soon something went wrong with the engine," she says, "and delayed the

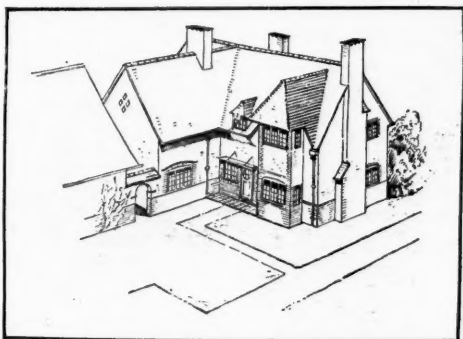


WING OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING, TOYNBEE HALL.

train so long that the passengers were allowed to get out. We seated ourselves on the railway bank, and there he (Mr. Barnett) wrote a letter suggesting that men might have a house, where they could come for short or long periods, and, living in an industrial quarter, learn to 'sup sorrow with the poor.' The letter pointed out that close personal knowledge of individuals among the poor must precede wise legislation for remedying their needs, and that as English local government was based on the assumption of a leisured cultivated class, it was necessary to provide it artificially in those regions where the line of leisure was drawn just above sleeping hours, and where the education ended at thirteen years of age and with the three R's. That letter founded Toynbee Hall."

THE LIGHTHOUSE OF THE EAST END.

Of Toynbee Hall it is unnecessary to speak. Started originally as "an eye through which the university could see the East End of London," it became the precursor of a series of university settlements, which have been at least as much a means of grace to the settlers as to those among whom they settled. It has been a bright light in a dark place, and good men and women all over the world have kindled their lamps at this shrine. Settlements, however, were never regarded



ONE OF A GROUP OF HOUSES IN WILLIFIELD WAY.



A DETACHED HOUSE IN MEADWAY, HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.

by Mr. and Mrs. Barnett as other than a makeshift. Mr. Barnett said once: "Settlements really exist in order to compel attention to circumstances which ought to be swept away so as to render settlements unnecessary."

By way of practically illustrating the state

of things in which settlements would be unnecessary, Mrs. Barnett has devoted herself of late chiefly to the creation of the Hampstead Garden Suburb, of which more anon.

Mrs. Barnett has ever been an intrepid advocate of the humanities. The success of the Whitechapel Art Gallery, opened in



AN ENTRANCE FROM HAMPSTEAD WAY.



A GROUP OF HOUSES, HAMPSTEAD.

1901 by Lord Rosebery, was largely due to her exertions. But she has never been content with merely providing institutions for the service of the people. She has been sedulous in inculcating the need for the cultivation of the humanities in the home.

ON DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Writing on "The Servant as Citizen," Mrs. Barnett urged that domestic servants should be encouraged to attend political meetings and listen to lectures on local history. By this means they would take a long step toward the recognition of their rights as citizens. In the home—

A daily paper might be taken solely for the kitchen use, a bookshelf kept in the pantry,—the books chosen to suit low standards with powers of progression. The servant's individual tastes,—music, gardening, art, animal pets, or cycling,—and her personal convenience

should be studied, so that she could make her own plans and feel secure about her engagements. Labor-saving appliances must be provided and greater use made of temporary help, so that her hours of recreation should not be followed by the burden of extra work.

Mrs. Barnett finds that in this matter, as in others, godliness has the promise of the life that now is as well as that which is to come.

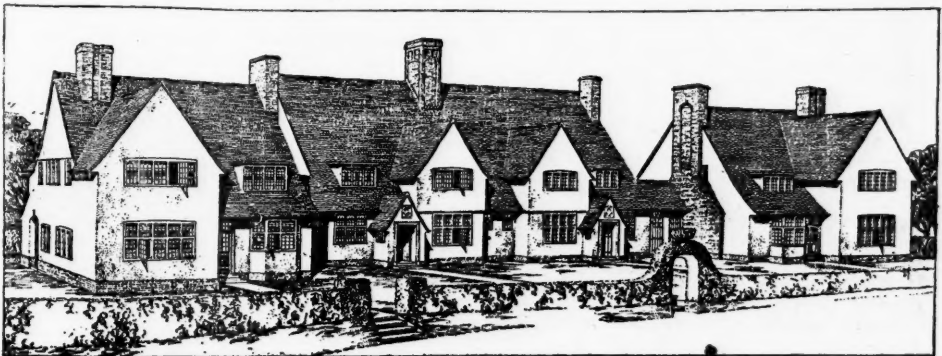
The two chief labors which now preoccupy the attention of Mrs. Barnett are the reform of the Poor law in relation

to children, and the realization of her cherished ideals in the Hampstead Garden Suburb.

THE HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.

She began by saving for the public eighty acres of beautifully wooded land for the protection and enlargement of Hampstead Heath.

It cost £43,000 [\$215,000] to secure eighty acres of wooded parkland, but the advantage of this would have been largely lost but for the formation of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust, which, by an expenditure of £112,000, bought 240 acres more in order to lay it out so as to make the suburb a garden of beauty instead of a mere wilderness of bricks and mortar. It was Mrs. Barnett who started this project. She and her friends got together an investment of £76,000, formed a company under the chairmanship



A GROUP OF BUILDINGS IN THE MEADWAY.



A COURT IN THE NEW GARDEN SUBURB.

of Lord Crewe, with Sir Robert Hunter on the directorate, and bearing the title the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust, Limited (32, Theobald's Road, W. C.). A private act of Parliament was passed to give the board a freer hand, and she is now at work day by day, week by week, and month by month, making her dream come true.

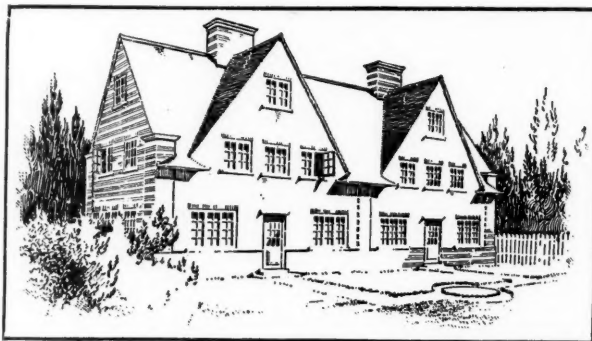
A VISION OF THE SUBURB BEAUTIFUL.

This is Mrs. Barnett's program as she has outlined it:

In the Garden Suburb Estate it will be an essential condition of building that the dwellings of all classes be made attractive with their own distinctive attractions, as are the cottage and the manor house of the English village; the larger gardens of the rich helping to keep the air pure, and the sky view more liberal; the cottage gardens adding that cosy, generous element which ever follows the spade when affectionately and cunningly wielded as a man's recreation. The houses will not be put in uniform lines, nor in close relationship, built regardless of each other, or without consideration for picturesque appearance. Each one will be surrounded with its own garden, and every road will be planted with trees, and be not less than forty feet wide. Great care will be taken that houses shall not spoil each other's outlook, and that the noise of children shall be locally limited, while the avoidance of uniformity or of an institutional aspect will be obtained by the variety of the dwellings provided.

A community, however, consists not only of houses. For its higher life it will need houses of prayer, a library, schools, a lecture hall and club houses. For its physical well-being our community will need shops, baths, and wash-houses, bake-houses, refreshment rooms and arbors, co-operative stores, and agencies for the purpose of fostering interest in gardens and allotments, and the lending of tools which are beyond the means to purchase and unnecessary for every one individually to possess. Among the advantages of a community are the joint conveniences which proximity permits, and which enable economy to be practiced without undue effort.

It will need also playgrounds for the smaller children and resting places for the aged who could not walk so far as from the end of the estate to the Heath. There will be cottages with individual gardens, and cottages grouped round a quadrangle or common sward, used, perhaps, as a tennis court for teachers before the two-penny tube carries them to their work in London's center, and later for their young guests whose joy will be to "visit teacher" on Satur-



HOUSES IN TEMPLE FORTUNE LANE.

day afternoons and summer evenings. There will be the semi-detached two-storied houses, on the ground floor of which will dwell the family, with the man at its head who is ready and capable of working neatly and productively his tenth of an acre, and on the first floor the poor lady or working woman who takes no less a delight in flowers and grass plots because she cannot dig, and whose refining influence will help the children, while their mother will be glad to earn something by doing her domestic work.

There will be associated residences for young men whose common garden and creeper-draped balconies will doubtless be a common joy. There will be, I hope, the convalescent home, the co-operative rest house, the training school and the working lads' hostel,—for a community should bear the needy and the handicapped in daily mind. There will be the deep porched and broad-balconied tenements for the old, the single, and the wealthy, whose capacities and infirmities, while hindering action, do not hinder suffering from the noise, crowd, and dirt, nor the power to enjoy the kinder environment befitting their latter days.

ITS REALIZATION.

Toward the achievement of this ideal much has been done. Already houses have been erected on the estate valued at £250,000. Sites have been given by the board, of which Mr. Alfred Lyttleton is the president, for an Anglican Church, a Free Church and Institute, and an elementary school. Every cottage, villa, or house stands in its own garden. A charming group of buildings has been erected for the accommodation of ladies who have to earn their livelihood, while another part of the estate is being made beautiful by a quadrangle which is to house those who have approached the end of life and desire to rest in peaceful surroundings.

ALL DONE AT A PROFIT.

All this is done, and done at a profit, including the laying out of four-miles of road planted with almond, cherry, acacia, maple, birch, and other ornamental trees, while hedgerows of sweetbriar, yew, holly, and wild rose have been provided in place of the ordinary fences. By far the greater portion of the land has been applied for at the scheduled rents. The ultimate total ground rent will not be much, if at all, short of £15,000 a year,—ample after payment of 4 per cent.

interest on the existing first mortgage of £40,000, 4 per cent. on the debenture stock, and 5 per cent. dividend on the share capital, and all current expenses, to allow of a large annual outlay on the upkeep of the open spaces and the general beautifying of the estate, and to leave a substantial margin for promoting public objects and enhancing the amenities of life for all the residents of this beautiful suburb.

Altogether a thriving, healthy-going concern that ought to be the parent for many other similar garden suburbs all over the world. But it wants more capital, just because it has been so rapidly successful. However, by its financial need it affords an opportunity of co-operation to those who own any capital, who have thought of the ethics of investment and who desire to know that their money is doing useful work, as well as earning 4 or 5 per cent.

And without Mrs. Barnett nothing of all this might have been done.

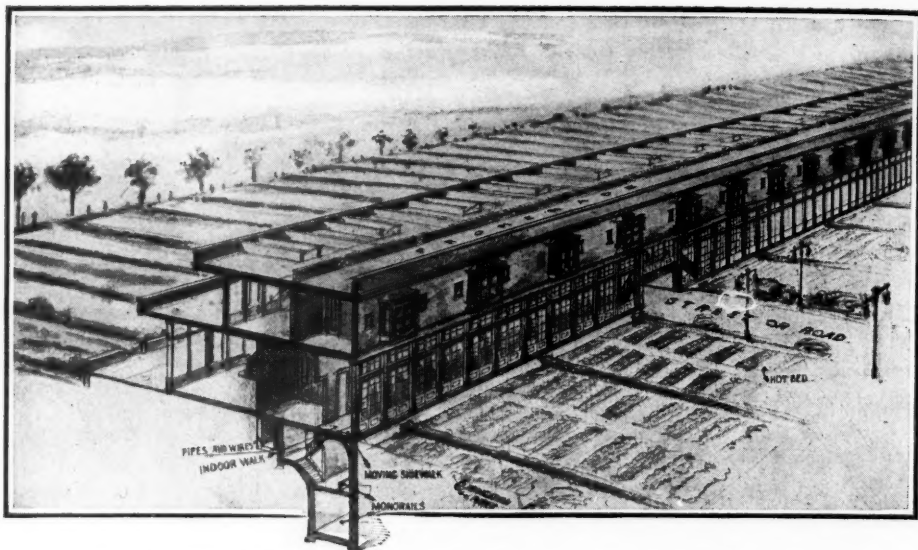
THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

The other great work to which Mrs. Barnett is devoting her unimpaired energies is the completion of the beneficent reform for which the State Children's Association has clamored so persistently and so long. She has censured the Local Government Board for allowing 20,000 of the children of the state to remain in the workhouses. Mrs. Barnett maintains that the transfer is urgently demanded alike by humanity and economy.

Between her and the President of the Local Government Board there occasionally rages the fierce war that breaks out between two public-spirited persons, each of whom is perfectly certain that the public weal would best be served if their ideas were carried out. With Mrs. Barnett are Lord Crewe, Lord Lytton, Sir Albert Spicer, and many other public men; with John Burns are the organized and entrenched forces of a great public department.

There are enlightened onlookers who predict that Mrs. Barnett will win in the long run.





A BIT OF THE PROJECTED "ROADTOWN," FROM THE ARCHITECT'S SKETCHES.

BUILDING HOUSES BY THE MILE.

"ROADTOWN," A NEW SYSTEM OF DWELLING CONSTRUCTION.

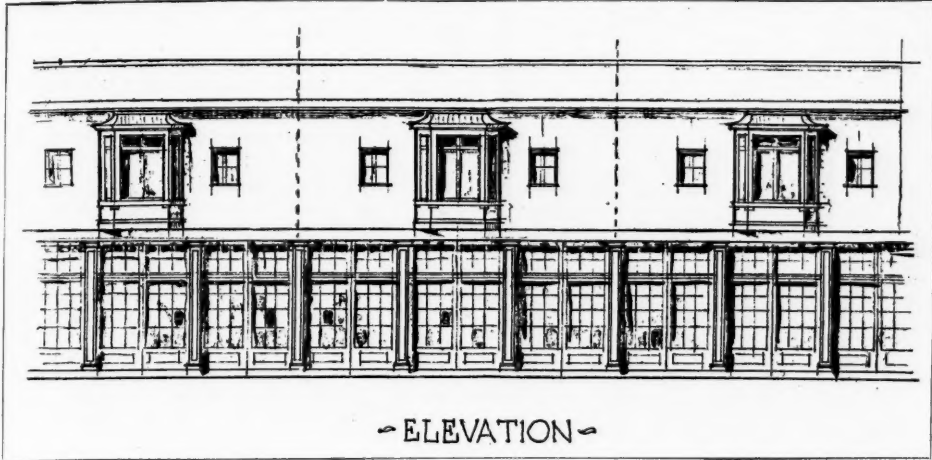
SCHMES for the improvement of housing conditions are common enough, but few that have been proposed within recent years appeal to the interest of so many groups of our population as the so-called Roadtown, which has been devised by Mr. Edgar S. Chambless, of New York City. A distinctive feature of this plan is a combination of connected dwellings with a system of rapid transit, connecting with our present metropolitan systems, the whole to be developed in the suburbs of our great cities, forming, in fact, a projection of the city into the country. The invention of Mr. Chambless involves a systematic and efficient distribution of public utilities with a completeness that has heretofore been thought unattainable even in blocks of high-grade apartment houses, from which the masses of our metropolitan population are excluded by the high rentals.

It would be an anomaly to describe the Roadtown as a skyscraper laid on its side, and yet there are close analogies between the modern skyscraper and the proposed Roadtown. This continuous house will provide its tenants, just as the apartment-house now does, with water, heat, light, power, and transportation,—but for the latter a noise-

less railroad will take the place of an elevator. It is proposed to employ the Boyes monorail, as well as a moving sidewalk, and to provide for mechanical deliveries of all packages and parcels as well as for the transportation of passengers and food. Not only will an ideal combination of transportation service with house construction be secured by this plan but very marked economies will be effected in such matters as plumbing, wiring, and the use of cement. Mr. Thomas A. Edison has offered the use of his cement-poured house patents without royalty.

The inventor and the architects and engineers associated with him in working out the estimates of costs state that the savings in construction and maintenance will make it possible for a man to live in the country at the rent now paid for second-rate city apartments, and enjoy all the benefits of electric power, light, gas, heat, hot and cold water, sewerage, irrigation, vacuum for sweeping, power, mechanical refrigeration, telephone, and message and parcel delivery.

That large class of workers in our large cities who are now commuters will naturally utilize the Roadtown, since it will give them many of the advantages that they seek in the



ELEVATION SHOWING ONE SIDE OF ROADTOWN.

country, without depriving them of libraries, schools, churches, or theaters. To a greater or less extent the Roadtown commuter will be able to combine light farming work with labor at the city desk.

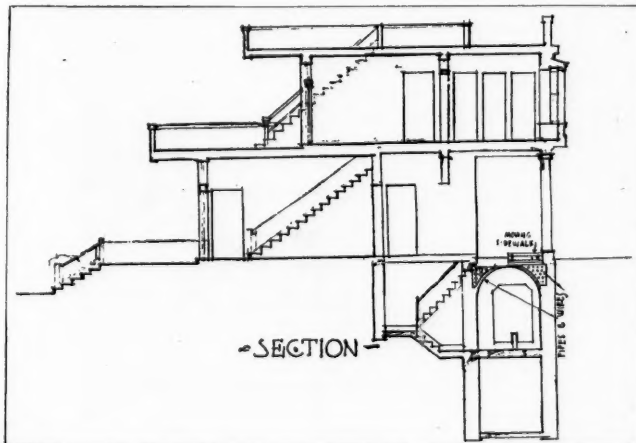
In the saving through the distribution of food supplies much is claimed for the Roadtown system. The purchase and preparation of food will be by wholesale, and meals will be ordered from serving centers conveniently located. It is proposed to make deliveries by means of special cars provided with warm and cold compartments directly to the dining-room of each individual home. The dishes will be returned to the serving station and kitchen drudgery will be practically abolished from the home. Not only will the Road-

town effect a great saving in the cost of living for individual families but the possibility of distributing power from one end of the structure to the other will make feasible the introduction of various industries requiring individual hand labor or the use of light machinery. Each house will be supplied with a motor, to which a machine of standard size may be readily attached. Among the industries that are likely to have a place in the homes of Roadtown will be knitting, lace and needle work, millinery, the making of artificial flowers, toilet articles, wood-working, toy-making, book-binding, and the "arts and crafts" in general.

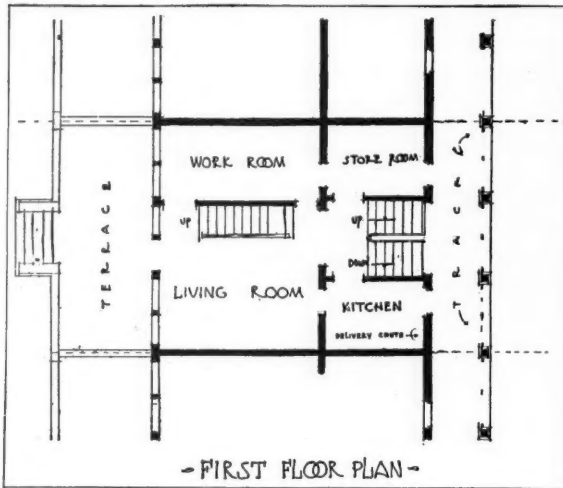
In the New England manufacturing towns of half a century ago families frequently com-

combined agriculture on a small scale with manufacturing. The growth of the modern factory system has practically done away with opportunities of that kind, but the Roadtown offers to bring them back.

In the Roadtown scheme it is always assumed that each house will have with it a reasonable amount of land for tillage. It does not follow, of course, that all these garden plots will be equally productive or available for profitable cultivation. In some in-



A CROSS-SECTIONAL VIEW OF ROADTOWN.



stances the Roadtown location might be admirable, so far as accessibility to a large city and general healthfulness are concerned, but quite unsatisfactory from an agricultural viewpoint. It would, indeed, be rare to find all the desired advantages combined in one location. In those places where there is an abundant supply of land suitable for tillage the Roadtown system would undertake to furnish water for irrigation purposes (if needed) as well as to provide facilities for transportation of all farm products. It is believed that there will be no great difficulty in securing sufficient land to support the 220 families per mile which will make up the Roadtown community.

Tenants will rent the land and machines for their homes or factories, buy their raw materials in the open market, and sell the fruits of their labor to the highest bidder.

The estimates of the cost of building and equipping a mile of Roadtown, as prepared by the engineers, show a total of \$833,200. This estimate includes wiring, heating, plumbing, laundry machinery, cooking apparatus, heating and refrigerating plants, electric plant and telephones, sewerage plant, water supply and mains for irrigation and domestic use, gas and vacuum producers and holders, moving sidewalk, and monorail. The cost of each house, including these various utilities, would thus be \$3787 for the first mile of construction, leaving the

value of the land entirely out of consideration.

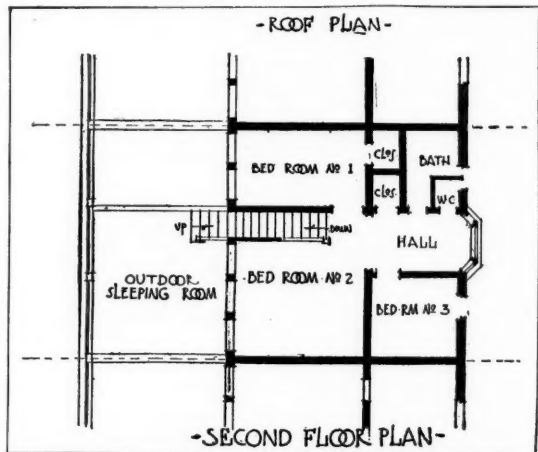
The principal fixed charges on the first mile for labor, coal, interest on the investment, and depreciation are estimated as follows:

Chief engineer.....	\$2,400
Two assistant engineers, \$80 per month.....	1,920
Four firemen, \$60 per month	2,880
Two extra men, \$50 per month	1,200
Chef, \$75 per month.....	900
Three cooks, \$40 per month	1,440
Three helpers, \$20 per month	720
Laundryman, \$100 per month	1,200
Ten women, \$20 per month.	2,400

Coal	\$13,060
Oil and waste.....	5,000
Interest, at 5 per cent., on \$833,200.....	41,660
2½ per cent. depreciation on equipment..	20,830

To these there must, of course, be added other fixed charges, such as insurance (which should be inexpensive, since the houses are to be built of cement and practically fireproof), taxes, and interest on land values.

These calculations are for the first completed mile of Roadtown equipment and maintenance. It will be readily seen that each added mile would be built at relatively smaller cost, and the engineers estimate that an addition of 500 or even 1000 houses would not make any material increase in the principal labor items, such as the pay of engineers, firemen, and heads of departments.

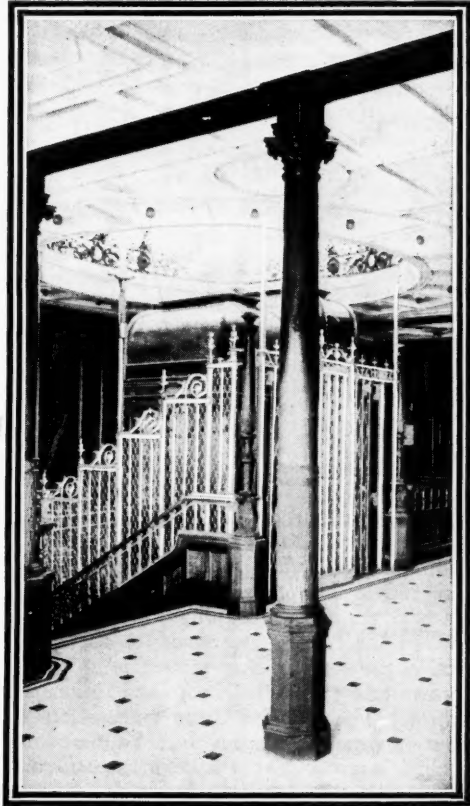


THE PROBLEM OF VERTICAL TRANSPORTATION.

BY HERBERT T. WADE.

IN the distribution and movement of the congested population of a great city, especially in its business centers, vertical transportation now plays a most conspicuous part; for not only has the elevator made possible the modern skyscraper but it is no less essential to the office, warehouse, loft, or apartment building of more modest height, and this convenience, now a necessity, is even supplied on our large ocean liners to facilitate travel from deck to deck of these floating hotels. The conduct and maintenance of the elevator figure so largely under modern city conditions that the peculiar nature and problems of vertical transportation are of no small degree of interest. It has been estimated that the various elevators in the buildings of New York daily carry some six millions of passengers, or almost twice as many as the various traction companies, and, while this work is widely distributed, yet the volume of traffic, if not the actual mileage, makes a most interesting transportation problem, which parallels quite closely that of the ordinary railway.

To-day the subject is of special interest in that in the highest office building of the world passengers are transported directly in a single car to the forty-fourth story, or a distance of 586 feet, and the elevator engineers have not only reached a height that only a few years ago was deemed all but impossible, but they inform us that a type of elevator has been successfully developed that will serve for any height of structure that the architect will essay. In fact, it is obviously the elevator and the steel skeleton construction, introduced about 1893, that has altered the face of the great cities of the world, particularly those of America, and this has occurred within a comparatively brief space of time, for the passenger elevator dates back only to about 1870, when modifications of the machinery used for over twenty years previously primarily for freight in stores and warehouses began to be used for passenger lifts in large buildings. It did not require much foresight to see that vertical transportation not only made equally available the upper

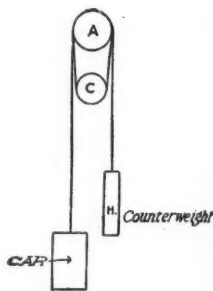


THE ELEVATOR ON SHIPBOARD. MAIN DECK ENTRANCE TO ELEVATOR ON CUNARD STEAMSHIP "MAURETANIA."

floors of commercial buildings and hotels, but that new structures could be raised to increased heights, and could be made correspondingly more remunerative.

From the modifications of the steam engines, used for hoists and freight elevators, gradually hydraulic machinery of great efficiency and reliability for passenger elevators was developed, and until the triumph of electricity these hydraulic machines held undisputed sway, even to-day being in wide and general use, having achieved a deserved reputation for ease and certainty of action. Such

machines are operated by admitting water under pressure to a cylinder through the agency of valves moved by the operator and allowing it to act on a piston which carries one or more pulleys or sheaves, causing its motion to be multiplied and communicated to a car. Various arrangements of sheaves and cylinders are employed, and from three or four stories the range of motion of the hydraulic elevator was increased so that by 1880 it was possible to erect buildings eight stories or more in height, and by 1893, when steel skeleton construction began, not only the requisite height of rise was secured, but a speed of operation amounting to a rate of 400 feet per minute or more was attained without difficulty.



PRINCIPLE OF TRACTION ELEVATOR.

ELECTRICITY AS MOTIVE POWER.

With the beginning of the skyscraper epoch came the electric elevator, and with electricity, so generally available for light and power, it seemed to lend itself readily to the conditions of elevator engineering. What more simple than to gear an electric motor to a windlass and use it to haul a car up and down a shaft? So it seemed to the electrical engineers, and they immediately set to work to adapt suitable motors and means of control. The so-called drum type, where a drum or windlass was revolved by means of an electric motor geared to it, at once found wide application for light loads and where the high speeds and great capacity of a modern office building were not required. Conditions of operation and the mechanism rapidly changed and improved, so that soon electric elevators were used not only for express cars of heavy capacity in large commercial buildings but for a wide range of services, down to and including automatic small passenger elevators for private dwellings. But other devices besides the drum type were used with electricity, and one of these, the Sprague-Pratt machine, made use of a traveling nut in which a screw on the armature shaft revolved, but none were able to meet the demands of high speed and height of travel desired for recent tower buildings until the Otis electric-traction machine, which re-

cently has been installed in the Metropolitan and Singer tower buildings, where the highest rise cars in the world are operated. This system was found equally applicable in the Hudson Terminal Buildings, where the largest elevator installation in the world, consisting of 37 such machines out of a total of 50 elevators of various kinds, is maintained to take care of the 10,000 or more persons housed in this great structure.

The traction principle is not only much the simplest but does away with the extra weight of cables and heavy moving parts, which amount to far more than the load to be moved, as it consists simply of a cable supporting a car and then after being passed around a driving sheave, A, on the armature shaft of a motor, and around an idler sheave, C, and finally attached to a counterweight at its opposite extremity. The counterweight is arranged to represent as closely as possible the average weight of the car and load, so that the function of the motor mounted at the top of the hatchway is simply to move in either direction the excess weight, the rest of the arrangement being in balance.

This is the type of machine used in the Metropolitan Tower, where there is maintained an express service from the ground to the tenth floor and then extending above to the forty-first floor in the case of four cars. A higher rise car runs from the basement to the forty-fourth floor, a distance of 586 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which can be traveled in approximately a minute with a load of 3000 pounds, or about twenty passengers. Now, the Metropolitan Tower installation is naturally not only the most recent but an extreme example for a special type of building, yet the individual elevator equipment of a building must take into consideration just such questions as these. In fact, one of the first installations of traction elevators with motors mounted above the elevator shaft was placed in the high building at Broadway and Wall Street, New York, erected on a lot only 30' x 40' feet, where economy of space not only in the basement but in the hoistway rendered necessary machines occupying a minimum of room. This fact as well as the height of rise which is beyond the limits of plunger or hydraulic machines makes the direct traction machine probably the only one available at present in buildings over 500 feet in height, while at the same time they afford good general service under other conditions, as in the Hudson Terminal and Singer Buildings.

THE "PLUNGER" ELEVATOR.

For tall buildings, with the electric elevator must be considered also the plunger elevator, which, as an efficient piece of hydraulic machinery, has had a well merited vogue and has found application in buildings up to about 400 feet in height. In this machine the car is carried on the upper end of a plunger, which works in a cylinder carried in a deep well drilled in the ground. The admission of water under pressure causes the plunger to rise, and similarly the opening of valve, by means of the operator's lever, permitting the escape of the water, allows the plunger and car to descend. As in other elevators, both hydraulic and electric, the car is counterbalanced, and at the upper part of its journey depends no less for its safety on the integrity of its cables. Plunger elevators have been found easily operated, efficient, and economical both as regards maintenance and repairs; but for structures over 400 feet in height they are not available.

PROBLEMS OF PASSENGER SERVICE.

Now the provision of elevators for a large building is a very important problem for the owner and his engineers, as the conditions of traffic must be carefully studied. It is, of course, obvious that to make an office building, store, or hotel successful there must be adequate elevator service, and that tenants on the upper floors should be served as well

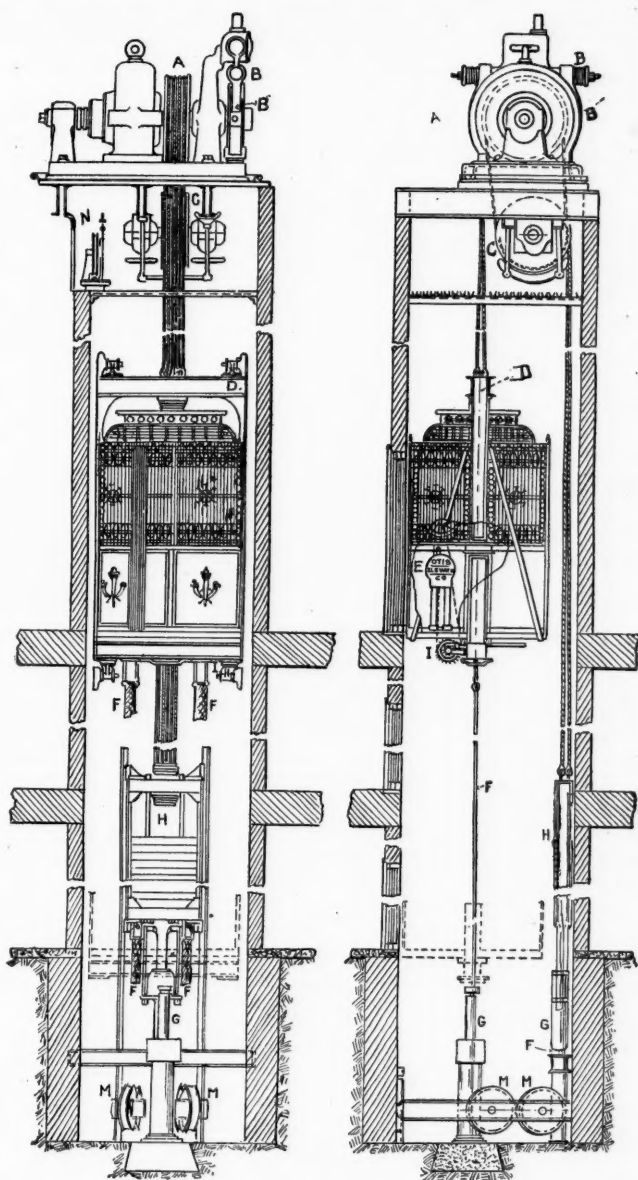
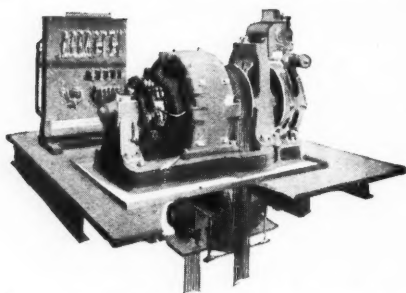


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING OTIS TRACTION ELEVATOR USED IN A TOWER BUILDING.

(A. Driving sheave on motor. B. Springs for actuating brake shoes. B'. Shoes released by magnet overcoming or compressing springs. C. Idle sheave. D. Girdle carrying car. E. Control switch. F. Flexible compensating cables attached to car and counterweight and passing around sheaves M M, at bottom of hatchway. This compensating device equalizes the weight of the cable as the car varies its position, so that except for live load in the car the weight on the motor is always the same. Flexible cables are used instead of chains to insure quiet. G. Oil buffers at bottom of shaft and for counterweight. H. Counterweight. I. Safety device. M. Sheaves around which compensating cable passes. N. Centrifugal governor.)



THE OTIS TRACTION MACHINE MOUNTED AT THE TOP OF THE SHAFT IN A TOWER BUILDING.

as those below. And an important factor is that no matter how high the building, renting conditions demand that the time from the ground to any floor shall not exceed one minute. Therefore, it is necessary in the case of a large building where there are many tenants to maintain local and express service, the latter not making any stops between the ground and some determined floor, such as the ninth or tenth, while if the building is very high express service for floors beyond the sixteenth or twentieth may be maintained by some of the cars, and under exceptional cases to even a higher point.

It was once believed that the number of elevators in a building should be based upon the number of square feet of rental area, but to-day the problem is more complex and elevator engineers have not only to figure on the number of floors and their area but on the character of the tenancy. There must be enough cars to give ample service both for the comfort and advantage of the tenants and for safety and economy, and what is more a

regular or schedule service must be maintained, and for this purpose starters are employed on the ground floor and various mechanical devices used. If there are not enough elevators the patrons of the building, besides enduring the discomforts and crowded cars, are forced to wait while cars run by, and the building soon gets a bad name. If cars and operators are overworked accidents are likely to happen, and this is, of course, a fruitful source of expense either to the owner or to an insuring company. It has been computed that the best service and the greatest economy are secured when the number of cars is so proportioned that with the usual average traffic stops are made at four-tenths of the number of landings, and that each car



GROUND FLOOR OF METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY TOWER.

(There are three elevators on either side. The indicators are over the handsome marble and bronze doorways.)

runs with four-tenths of its maximum load.

IMPORTANCE OF THE OPERATING SYSTEM.

But conditions of operation are no less important than those of design. The starter or floor superintendent is no perfunctory personage, as the success of the system depends upon the regular movement of the cars, and in the new Metropolitan Tower as well as in the Singer Building starter and engineer are in direct telephone communication with each operator, a loud speaking receiver being placed near his head in the car. Indicators, showing the movement of each car, are placed before the desk of the chief engineer while there are mileage recorders automatically operated which sum up the travel of each machine in miles just as is done in railway engineering, in order to determine the efficiency of operation. And the operator's position is one of constantly increasing importance, for the longer runs and higher speeds not only require greater skill in making the landings accurately, but as the ingress and egress of passengers is the largest item of time consumed their movement must be expedited as far as possible.

SAFETY APPLIANCES.

With the added responsibility of the operator various mechanical devices have been introduced to lighten his labors. When a passenger desires to board a car he presses either an "up" or "down" button, and by an audible or visible indication the first approaching car is signaled and the operator brings his car to a stop in front of a doorway to which he has been attracted by the glowing of the light. As the manual labor of opening or closing the doors consumes



INTERIOR OF ELEVATOR CAR, SINGER BUILDING.

(Showing at top megaphone, or loud speaking receiver, for car operator, telephone set for operator, controller and emergency levers and switches. Operator can communicate with the starter over the telephone.)

time and effort, this is now done mechanically either by springs and belts or by compressed air in the interest of speed and safety.

The operator has an emergency brake which he can set at once, and in case of accident the car can be clamped tight to the rails immediately. But it is not necessary to depend on the operator in case of danger, for in case he forgets to bring the car to rest at the top or bottom of its journey there are limitation switches or valves which cut off current or power, and so perfect is their action that some operators rely on their opera-

tion under normal conditions. Moreover, the safety of the passenger is guaranteed by far more elaborate means than these.

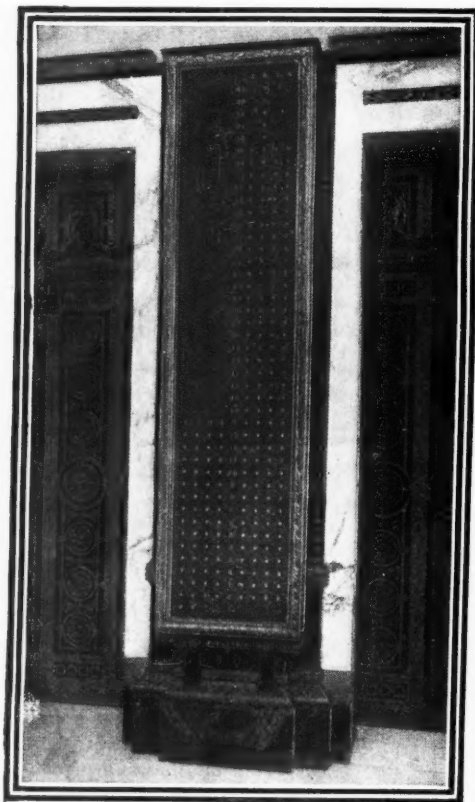
A usual safety device is a ball governor mounted at the top of the shaft and revolved by small cables attached to the car. Should the speed for any reason exceed 800 feet a minute, this device operates and not only is the power cut off and the motor stopped, but wedge clamps beneath the car are instantly thrown into operation and the car is held to the rails, possibly necessitating an exit by means of a step ladder. But speeds below this may be productive of danger if not properly arrested, and in the direct-traction elevator, for example, there are hydraulic buffers under both car and counterweight which can take up the shock of a sudden stopping without damage. These have actually been tested and found to work perfectly with a

rapidly descending car where the other safety devices have been temporarily cut out. Then there is a device extensively used known as the "Cruickshank safety," where parallel wires extending the length of the shaft are supplied with cross cleats on which swinging dogs can engage when the proper speed is exceeded, and the friction of the cleats is sufficient to retard or stop the car. Other forms of retarders are also employed, these being particularly suited for any mischance where either car or counterweight is carried to the top of the hatchway and the cable is torn loose, so that unless it is held a serious secondary accident is likely.

REGULATION AND INSPECTION.

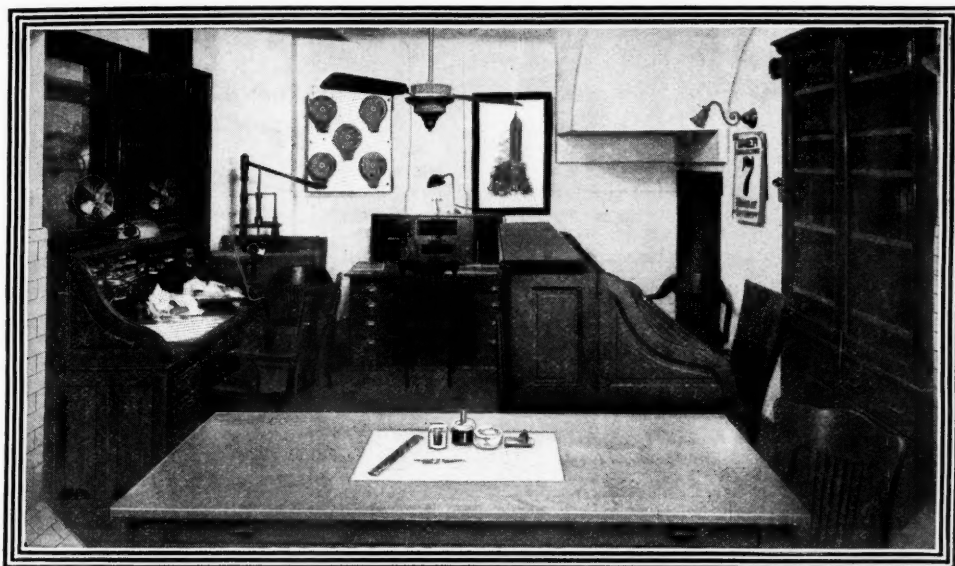
But elevator accidents on the whole are quite rare, and this is due not only to the good engineering design and construction characterizing most American machines and to the efficient superintendence of most of the operating engineers of large buildings but to municipal regulations and inspection and the inspection of the various casualty companies that insure the owners of elevators against any damage caused by failures or other accidents. In New York, for example, the Building Department prescribes regulations for the design and construction of elevator installations restricting their speed to 600 feet per minute for high rise express cars and 400 feet per minute for local cars. In Philadelphia the city regulations provide among other items for adequate and specified safety devices.

But taken all in all, perhaps the most effective safeguard, after good workmanship, is the inspection of the various insurance companies, which is an essential part of their business and of great value to their clients, who are thus forced to observe the companies' standards. The inspections in the best companies occur at least four times a year, depending on the nature and amount of the policy, and consist of a minute examination and actual testing of the machinery, cables, safety devices, and other appliances. For the cables a direct examination with candle or lamp is made of every foot, and thus the slightest trace of wear or other dangerous condition is at once seen. The cables present an important problem to the inspector, as they vary greatly in their physical properties and in their ability to resist wear. Some have been in satisfactory use over twenty years, while others have been found defective within a few months of their installation.



POSITION INDICATOR BOARD FOR TOWER ELEVATORS
IN MAIN CORRIDOR, SINGER BUILDING.

(Small incandescent lamps show the progress and position of the cars. On either side of the board are four elevators.)



CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OF SINGER BUILDING.

(At left is position indicator board of elevator system, by which the movement of elevators is indicated and can be supervised by chief engineer. He can communicate by telephone with each operator and the starter.)

The best casualty companies charge a minimum rate of about \$35 for insurance of a passenger and freight or a freight elevator for limits of damage up to five and ten thousand dollars. But more is paid where the risks justify, as in the case of department stores, hotels, and other buildings, where the elevators are in constant use and are patronized by women and children, rather than the trained occupants of down-town commercial buildings. Policies amounting to as much as \$60,000 for a single elevator have been written for department stores where the mechanical equipment may be of the highest grade, but the risk to passengers due to their own habits and possible negligence is apt to be very high. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the elevators in use in the United States are insured so that the passenger in an elevator containing the little card of the insuring or casualty company receives not only the benefit of the company's inspection, but the chance of recovering damages from a responsible corporation.

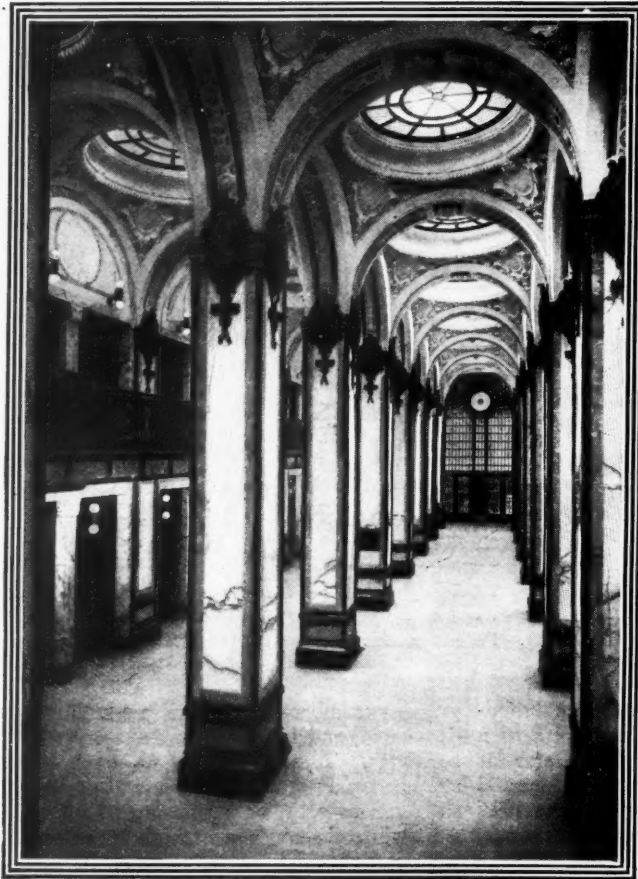
HAZARDS OF VERTICAL TRANSIT.

If we consider merely the total number of accidents involved in the operation of elevators a marked increase will be found from year to year, depending upon the rapidly

growing number of elevators, the high speeds demanded, and the increasing number of tall buildings. Thus a building of twenty-four stories would naturally have a landing hazard six times as great as a building of four stories, while the consequent high speed carries with it unavoidable shortcomings in control and operation. But elevators are constantly increasing their mileage, and when this is considered it is found that the relative number of accidents is greatly decreased and that improved appliances and increased care in operation are constantly diminishing the relative number of mishaps for which elevators in high buildings must be held responsible.

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC.

While the vertical trip may be short, yet the volume of traffic is enormous, and in the Borough of Manhattan approximately 9000 passenger elevators and 12,000 freight elevators are engaged in the daily transportation of 6,500,000 people. In the six years, 1903-1908, more than 4000 of these machines were installed, and in the period 1903-1907 there was an increase of rented area of 23,870,006 square feet, or about 550 acres, distributed as follows: Business buildings, 9,725,921 square feet; lofts and stores, 10,965,837 square feet; factories, 3,178,248 square feet.



MAIN CORRIDOR OF GROUND FLOOR, SINGER BUILDING.

(Showing entrance to tower elevators. The lights in the globes over the doorways automatically indicate the approach of a car and its direction.)

But the most interesting development due to elevators is found in the lower part of the Borough of Manhattan, where there are 26 buildings of 18 floors or over; in other words, at least 200 feet in height. Now, these buildings would aggregate in total height 572 floors, or a distance corresponding to about one and one-third miles, and their rental area would aggregate over 5,000,000 square feet, or approximately 116 acres. These 26 buildings contain 116 express elevators, which have an aggregate mileage record of 275 miles per hour and a carrying capacity of 243,000 per day of eight hours. There are also 115 local elevators of approximately the same mileage, but carrying about 372,000 persons per day. Thus in 26 buildings there are to be found 231 elevators running some 4400 miles and

carrying a total of 615,000 passengers daily, so that when we consider there are in New York City over 500 buildings exceeding 125 feet in height it is not difficult to realize that the 8000 passenger elevators in apartment houses, stores, loft buildings, and office buildings carry approximately 6,500,000 people daily.

Rapidity of travel and the handling of passengers is more important than large capacity in a passenger elevator, except under such special conditions as at a subway or elevated station, so that powerful machines and large sized cars are less useful in office buildings and large shops than a larger number of smaller cars. In hydraulic as well as electric elevators, particularly of the direct-traction type, auxiliary devices are available for increasing the lifting capacity when it is necessary to raise office safes or heavy furniture. Thus in the Metropolitan Tower and Hudson Terminal Buildings several of the elevators are provided with safe-lifting arrangements which enable a load of 5000 pounds to be handled.

With quantity of elevators goes also quality, for American machines have more than a foothold and stand unrivaled in all countries of the world. On the Eiffel Tower, in the underground railways and tubes of London, in tunnels under the Elbe at Hamburg, and under the Clyde at Glasgow, and in literally every city of the civilized world may be found "lifts" of American manufacture working successfully at a wide variety of duties and in many kinds of buildings. While less poetic than the airship, its maker, the hard-working mechanical engineer, may claim to have made habitable quite a portion of the upper air and to have caused at least the equivalent of two buildings to grow where only one grew before.

COMMERCIAL MANCHURIA.

BY EDWARD C. PARKER.

MODERN history affords nothing so spectacular and absorbingly interesting as the recent political history of Manchuria. On its frontiers and on its thickly settled farm lands have been fought the only battles in the world's history in which modern fire arms have been used. The siege of Port Arthur and the battles of Liaoyang and Mukden are almost as famous as the battles of Waterloo, Bunker Hill, and Gettysburg.

For fifteen years Manchuria has been the center of the most important political moves in the Far East, and the world has watched the movements and policies of numerous powers from their attitude toward Manchuria. In 1894 a large area of Manchuria was ceded in perpetuity to Japan by China as a result of the Chino-Japanese war and returned to China following a joint protest from Russia, France, and Germany concerning this territorial acquisition by Japan. Then began Russia's activity in securing railway leases in Manchuria and the building of a railway that connected Siberia with a deep, open port in the Yellow Sea,—all under Russian control. Out of Russia's policy of aggrandizement and Japan's jealousy and fear of the Russian advance in Manchuria the great war of 1904 developed, and all the world watched this gigantic struggle of two races fighting their battles on neutral territory,—territory belonging to the Chinese Empire. So closely has the history of Manchuria been interwoven with that of Russia and Japan that it is no wonder that Manchuria is often spoken of as Russia's frontier or Japan's newly acquired territory in Asia. As a matter of fact Manchuria comprises the three Eastern provinces of the Chinese Empire and is governed by a Viceroy appointed by the Imperial Chinese Government at Peking. Russia's rights in Manchuria are confined to the railway leases in the North and Japan's rights to the railway leases in the South, assigned to her by Russia at the close of the war.

Politically, Manchuria is well known, but the commercial activities of this great country, that has been the center of such tremendous political disputes, are almost unknown to the Western world. Its agricultural products are not quoted in Liverpool or Chicago

and its mineral and forest wealth are not recognized factors in the manufacturing and lumber industries of the world.

AREA, CLIMATE, AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Manchuria, however, has sufficient potential wealth within its boundaries to cause exclamations of surprise from even the inhabitant of North America accustomed to the vast rolling prairies of the Mississippi Valley and Canada and the forests of the Pacific Slope. Nature has been bountiful in Manchuria in the distribution of those material things that men prize and that give nations the basis for commercial supremacy. It is no exaggeration to say that an equal area of contiguous land could not be found in North America that would contain so many forms of natural wealth and in such quantity as are contained within the boundaries of Manchuria. Conceive a region whose area is slightly greater than that of the combined area of Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, or the total area devoted annually to corn, wheat, cotton, oats, and barley in the United States; locate this region on the easternmost coast of Asia bordering the Pacific, with several magnificent harbors; and conceive of a climate that varies between the latitudes of Indianapolis and Winnipeg in North America and you have Manchuria.

The climatic conditions show all gradations from semi-aridity to the humidity of the American corn belt and the dry cold of Manitoba. The most characteristic feature of the climate is the continuous bright sunshine that rivals the clear skies of Colorado, the windy dust storms of winter and early spring, and the heavy downpours of rain in August,—a combination that is most profitably advertised in Southern California.

Manchuria is not typically Chinese. It is newer, bigger, and freer than the provinces of South China. It is to the Yangtse Valley region of South China what Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota are to the New England States. Its native people, the Manchus, are greater in stature and more vigorous of body than the natives of South China, and more typically an outdoor people. As yet

the density of population in Manchuria is relatively small as compared with that of South China. In Feng-tien Province, the southernmost province of Manchuria, the population averages about 100 per square mile, and in the Northern provinces of Kirin and Hei-lung-chiang vast areas of wild sod land exist that await the plow of the pioneer. Colonization is one of the large problems essential to the full development of the country, and seemingly difficult in Manchuria with the Chinese, whose emigration throughout the history of the country has always been up the rivers,—and Northern Manchuria drains North into Russian territory.

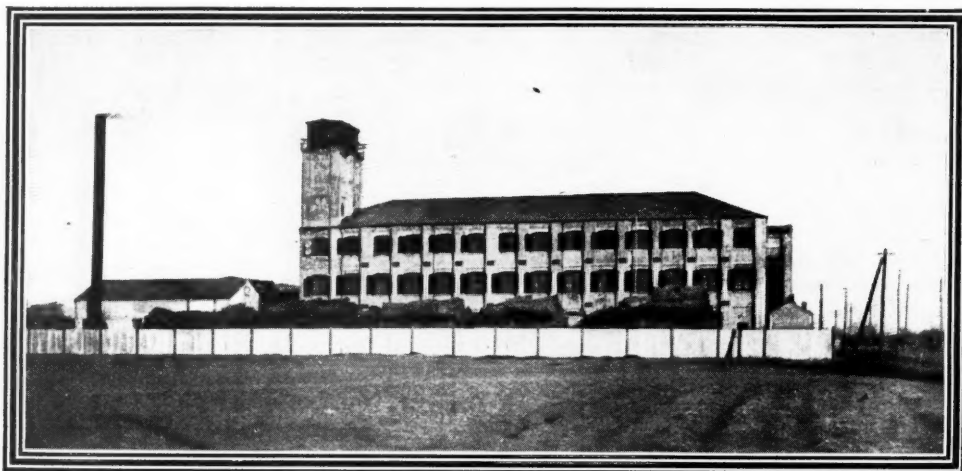
THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF MANCHURIA.

To fully describe the natural resources of Manchuria would be a task of considerable magnitude, for the area is big and the resources varied. The mountains and hills of the East and Southeast are rich with minerals. Coal abounds in many places, and forty-three mines are now in operation in Feng-tien Province. What the output of coal might be under proper management no one can say, for native mining is most crude and rich veins are merely scratched. Silver, lead, gold, platinum, asbestos, antimony, and iron mines have been located in great number and are awaiting the touch of development to swell the business of the country. In all probability gold supplies for a new monetary scheme in China could be taken from the mines of Manchuria, thus making practical

the possibility of China's release from the present evils of a fluctuating silver currency.

About the head-waters of the Sungari and Yalu rivers are magnificent virgin forests of pine, walnut, and ash. Some lumbering is carried on by the Chinese, but the methods are so crude and wasteful and the cost of getting lumber out so high that timbers and dimension stuff cannot compete with Oregon pine in the large markets.

The mineral and forest wealth of Manchuria, however, is insignificant compared to the almost boundless wealth of the soil. Thousands of square miles of deep, brown, loamy soil exist, the fields stretching away to the horizon or to the background of a rugged mountain, dotted here and there with the mud houses of the farmer, and creating in the mind as nothing else can the impression of vast wealth. From this wonderfully fertile soil the native farmer takes bountiful crops by methods that would soon bankrupt the American farmer. He keeps no live stock except a few pigs and ponies, and, therefore, has very little manure to put on his land. He grows no grass crops and he knows almost nothing about soil tillage. He sows his seeds and the fertile, loamy soils give up their products almost unaided by the skill or mechanical genius of man. About the centers of life the fields are small and the farmer grows garden truck and potatoes, but in the interior the universal crops are kaoliang (sorghum), soy-beans, and millet. The kaoliang and millet are the staple foods of



THE NEW FACTORY OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY IN MUKDEN.

(This factory is greatly stimulating the tobacco industry of Manchuria by the creation of a stable market for good tobacco.)



THE AUTUMN AND WINTER LONG TRAINS OF MANCHURIAN CARTS CARRYING TOBACCO, WHEAT, HEMP, LUMBER, AND OTHER PRODUCTS TRAVEL ANYWHERE FROM 50 TO 400 MILES TO MARKET AND PRESENT A MOST PICTURESQUE APPEARANCE.

the people, just as rice is the staple food of Japan and South China, and the soy-beans are the "money crop" of the country,—cooking and lighting oil being expressed from the seeds and the residue being shipped to Japan to fertilize the rice fields. The bean-cake shipments from Newchwang, Dalny, and Antung in 1908 amounted to 515,198 tons; beans, 239,298 tons; bean oil, 1930 tons; having a total value of \$15,016,649 (United States gold).

FRUIT, TOBACCO, AND SILK.

In the hilly region of southeastern Manchuria Indian corn is the staple crop and staple food of the people. Peaches, apricots, pears, and crabapples grow wild in the hills, and only a few Chinese are engaged in fruit culture, although the demand for fruit is great and carloads of oranges and pears are shipped in from Japan and South China. In Kirin Province in the North considerable tobacco is grown, and considering the native methods of growing and curing the quality is most excellent. Tobacco experts believe that this region could produce tobacco of equal quality with Virginia tobacco if the crop was properly grown and cured. Wheat is grown in considerable quantity in the North as well as buckwheat and hemp.

The growing of silk cocoons on the native oaks that cover the hills of southeastern Manchuria is an agricultural industry of consid-

erable size, the trees being cut back every few years in order to furnish new growth for the silk worms. The cocoons are shipped to Chefoo in China and to Japan, where the spinning and weaving of pongee silks is done.

AGRICULTURAL METHODS.

All through Manchuria the country people live in villages and go out from the villages to their work in the fields. In many places no dwellings are visible for many miles, and one can almost imagine one's self among the bonanza farms of the Dakotas. There is not enough labor in the country to sow and harvest the crops, and thousands of coolies come in every year from Shantung Province, receiving wages of 10 cents to 30 cents gold per day, and swarming back to their homeland again at the approach of winter. Practically all of the farm work is done by hand with hand tools and by the most back-breaking of methods. A rude plow is drawn over the soil to furrow it out a little and the seed is dropped and covered by hand. Harvesting is still more laborious, the cutting being done entirely by hand with a little sickle costing about 10 cents gold. In many districts the labor problem is a serious one to the owner and leaser of land, and there is a great field awaiting the genius of some advance agent who knows what machinery these people are capable of buying and using, and can sell them the machine.

Undoubtedly the most interesting feature of Manchurian commerce is the great cart traffic of the interior. In South China the population is so dense and the villages so numerous that produce is transported almost entirely by coolie labor, and roads so-called are mere foot paths. But the agricultural products of Manchuria,—the coal, the package freight,—all find their way to market on a two-wheeled Manchurian cart, heavy and cumbersome, drawn by four to eight mules and ponies. The average load of one of these carts is about 1600 pounds, or 800 board feet of lumber.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES OF MANCHURIA.

In the winter time long trains of these carts carrying tobacco, wheat, hemp, and other products travel anywhere from 50 to 400 miles to market and present a most picturesque appearance. The mule teams are guided without rein or bit, the carter shouting his commands and enforcing obedience with a long leash attached to the end of a bamboo pole. Often in his maneuvering and whipping he cracks his whip about the head of a mule or pony and snaps out an eye, and hardly a mule team can be seen that has a full set of eyes. A train of these carts will average about thirty miles' travel a day, and when night settles down a scramble begins to find accommodations in the wayside inns that line the highways. Soon the mules

are unhitched and feeding in the open yard, while the carters warm themselves over the bricks of the Chinese kangs, drinking samshu (native wine) and recounting the experiences of the day. By eight o'clock everybody is asleep and snoring loudly, and then at 5 A.M., in the frost and chill of the morning, the carters arise to squabble with the innkeeper and to hitch up for the day's travel. By 6 A.M. the last cart with its swinging lantern has left the inn to renew its long, weary journey marketward.

If you chance to be an observer of commerce you wonder how these carts can travel such tremendous distances with loads of such little value, and you show by statistics that it is uneconomic and that often the cost of transportation is greater than the value of the load; but nevertheless the carts continue their creaking trips and compete for long distances with the Russian and Japanese railways. These people and their methods, however, are not to be measured with figures as are those of Western people. The country consumes a large part of his crop and exchanges only a small part for cash. His time is worth nothing, and as for depreciation and all that sort of thing,—he knows little and cares less. And so it is that the carts carry their loads from the tobacco fields of Kirin to Mukden and Newchwang in the South, 350 miles away, and wheat comes into the mills from a distance of 200 miles.

Again, if perhaps you have watched the wagons of the American grain grower going to market with from fifty to seventy-five bushels of wheat drawn by two horses you wonder at this crude two-wheeled cart of the Manchurian countryman that tips over on the slightest provocation and cuts such deep ruts in the roads. But your wonder ceases when you have seen the typical Manchurian road, and you see that a modern farm wagon with its four wheels would be useless here. Roads in Manchuria are not surveyed, nor legally controlled. Like Topsy, "they just grew," and they grow always from bad to worse,



A LARGE GRAIN-CARRYING JUNK ON THE NONNI RIVER.

with nobody to arrest the movement. In time they become canals and rivers in the rainy seasons, and farmers unlucky enough to own land adjoining a road build up dikes to keep out the water that gathers. At times traffic is absolutely stalled and business stops even in the cities, because nobody can get anywhere. When the roads become impassable in the country the carters leave the regular road and ruthlessly drive across anybody's land that is high and dry. Sometimes this deviation from the troubles of travel fails because the land owner and his boys come forth with mattock and spade and dig a trench behind a dike along their land and the carter is forced to stay by the main road until he can find an opening on a less diplomatic farmer's land. And so the roads come to wind in and out in the most unreasonable manner, fording streams until a wallow is formed and then deviating to a new ford with a consequent diversion from the shortest route.

A considerable traffic exists between the interior and the port of Newchwang by junk, but sand bars and irregular water levels make it undependable. The South Manchurian Railway, equipped with American rolling stock and now managed by the Japanese, is doing an enormous freight business with agricultural products, and its terminus, Dally, is fast growing into a commercial center that rivals the old and well-established Chinese port of Newchwang. It is the same old story of development depending on transportation facilities and cash markets. Manchuria's development needs the far-sighted genius of such men as J. J. Hill and Shaughnessy, who built the steel paths of commerce into the heart of North America and waited patiently the coming of settlers and the coming of dividends.

INDUSTRIES USING THE PRODUCTS OF MANCHURIAN AGRICULTURE.

With the exception of the export business in bean oil, bean cake, and raw silk the markets for Manchurian products are almost entirely local. Almost every town has its grist mill, its bean oil factory, and its samshu distillery, where the surplus products of the region are condensed into oil, flour, and wine. Of late years the Chinese have become great consumers of wheat flour, and this demand is not entirely met by the native mills,—large shipments of American Pacific Coast flour coming to the centers of trade.

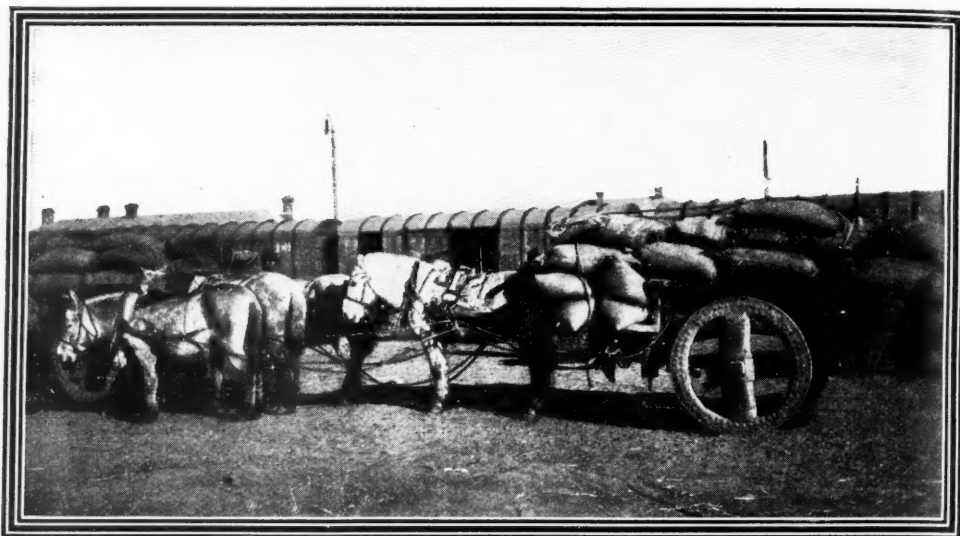
The Japanese have recently built an



A MANCHURIAN FARMER DRESSED IN HIS WINTER GARMENTS.

American mill of 400-barrel capacity in Manchuria that is turning out a good product and cutting inroads into the imports of American flour. Were it not for government aid, however, this mill would have to struggle to compete with the technique and by-product market of the American mills and with native mills, which can buy wheat at a much lower price than the foreign mill and sell the product free from transportation charges. During the Russo-Japanese war the Russians had twelve flour mills in operation along the railway in Manchuria, but with the ending of the war the bottom fell out of the business and only five of these mills are now in operation. The recent closing of the port of Vladivostok to foreign trade will undoubtedly increase the interior manufacture of flour and the Harbin mills may take on a new lease of life.

Very little foreign capital is invested in Manchuria in industries drawing raw materials from the soil, the only business of any size besides the flour mills and the trade in



THE MANCHURIAN CART DRAWN BY FOUR TO EIGHT MULES.
(Cumbersome and of small capacity, but fitted to survive the Manchurian roads.)

bean cakes being the tobacco trade of the British American Tobacco Company. This corporation has recently erected a large cigarette and tobacco factory at Mukden and is buying large quantities of native tobacco. Tobacco growing in Manchuria will undoubtedly be greatly stimulated by this business, as would all forms of agriculture if bigger, broader markets existed.

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

To turn from a discussion of what is in Manchuria to a discussion of what might be is an entirely different story. One's imagination fails to grasp what the commerce of this great country would be were it opened up, brought in touch with world markets, and its soils tilled with American machinery and by the best crop-growing practices of America. There is wheat land enough in the North to make a second Minneapolis out of Harbin, and could the by-products of the soy-bean crop be fed to young cattle grazed on the wild grass lands of Mongolia, Mukden would soon develop into a second Chicago meat-packing center. The conditions for meat production in Manchuria and Mongolia are almost ideal, and yet very little meat is grown because the local demand is limited to the Mohammedans, the Russian military, and a few foreigners. The soy-bean, which yields so bountifully everywhere, is as great, if not a greater, natural trade advantage than

the Indian corn of Illinois and Indiana. With soy-bean meal, kaoliang and Indian corn to fatten cattle with and with thousands of square miles of wild grass lands in Mongolia to grow young cattle on, Manchuria could stand in the front rank of meat exporting countries.

Experiments in the growing of sugar beets in Manchuria have shown that soil and climate join to afford an unusually favorable environment for sugar production,—beets often testing out from 14 per cent. to 18 per cent. of sugar. Russian capital has been organized to build a sugar-beet factory near Harbin, and if the Manchurian farmer will learn to grow this crop he has a fortune awaiting him, for the loamy, fertile soils and continuous sunshine of this country are almost ideal for this crop. The Chinese are large consumers of sugar, and there are no climatic or soil difficulties in the way of producing home grown sugar. Not only are the climate and soil favorable for sugar beets, but the cheap coolie labor of the East, if properly managed, would give Manchuria a most unusual combination of producer's advantages.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO DEVELOP MANCHURIA.

But Manchuria needs railways, capital, and far-sighted managing ability to organize these things, and who may prophesy the development of this country? Will it fill

up with the overflow of Chinese from the Southern provinces and gradually develop the social and economic customs of the thickly settled districts of South China or will it absorb Western ideas and have a portion of its people produce food for local consumption and for export, while another portion develop the mines, man the railways, and prepare the surplus products for exports? It is a long way from South China to Manchuria, and the travel is not easy, nor is the northern latitude agreeable to the man accustomed to the heat of the South. Surely Manchuria is the ideal experiment ground of all Asia for the testing of Western methods of economic progress on Eastern people. If the use of Western agricultural machinery, mining and lumbering methods, and transportation methods fail here they will certainly fail in other Eastern regions.

And no one can doubt that the most farsighted of the Chinese officials realize this fact. In 1907 the government of Manchuria, by imperial edict, was changed from a system in which three Tartar generals ruled over the three provinces, responsible to the crown only for taxes, to a centralized government headed by a Viceroy and three Governors. The officials appointed to this government were a remarkably progressive set of men. A number of American students were included in the list, among them Tang-Shao-Yi and M. T. Liang. The mining, agriculture, and foreign offices have been pre-

sided over by men who speak and understand English well, and the Manchurian Government has become known far and wide among foreigners as the most progressive of provincial governments in China.

During the short term that these men have been in office they have inaugurated reliable police protection in every city of Manchuria, built many miles of paved city streets, built sanitary prisons, and inaugurated disciplinary imprisonment for petty crimes; built government-supported industrial and agricultural schools and employed German and American forestry and agricultural experts to assist them in inaugurating these reforms. They have planned wisely for the future. There may be mistakes in management and financing, as often happens in new government policies, but a continued, persistent government effort to develop the commerce of Manchuria is bound to show results.

There is much being said nowadays about the "awakening of China," and he who is conservative enough to compare modern tendencies in China with the conditions of thirty years ago can readily see that progress and awakening are "in the air." That Manchuria will lead in this movement cannot be doubted when the geographical, social, and economic conditions of this country are considered. It is not beyond reason to believe that Manchuria will some day be an exporting country and have its products quoted in Liverpool and Chicago. Who can say?



A CHINESE FERRY ON THE NONNI RIVER IN MANCHURIA.

(All traffic must cross the large streams in Manchuria by this method, for bridges are almost unknown, and a stream that cannot be forded must be ferried.)

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT.

DURING the last session of the Sixtieth Congress substantial progress was made toward the passage of a civil-service retirement bill. Dozens of bills had been considered during the past twenty years by the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, but never before had it made a favorable report on such a bill. While the bill was not reported until February 22, too late for consideration by the House during the regular session, it received attention in debate, and a similar bill along the lines of the one reported by the House but with several important changes was introduced in the Senate by Senator Perkins, of the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, during the special session. A report in explanation of the actuarial phases of the plan embodied in these bills has been prepared by Mr. Herbert D. Brown, the author of the plan, for use of the Congressional committees.

While there has always been and still is strong opposition in Congress to any plan that savors of a civil pension, the need of some plan which will rid the civil service of the evil and the expense of superannuation is appreciated, and the idea of retiring employees at their own expense, as provided for by the proposed plan, seems to meet with favor. Mr. Brown lays great emphasis, in his report, on the fact that his scheme is in no sense a "pension" plan, but rather a "savings and annuity" plan. Discarding all flat-rate assessment plans, such as have been previously proposed and such as are in vogue in many countries, as inequitable between different classes of employees and therefore as undesirable in their way as a civil pension, he proposes a savings-bank plan based on deductions from the employees' salaries that are sufficient, in each case, for the purchase of an adequate annuity at the age of retirement. The plan commended itself to the House Committee on several grounds. It is self-sustaining, no charge being made on the Government beyond a reasonable rate of interest on the money held by it and the cost of administering the plan. It will improve the service by eliminating the superannuated. It will benefit the employee by retiring him on a competence. And it is as simple in its operation as a civil pension itself.

The plan proposes that each employee in the classified civil service shall, on reaching the age of retirement, receive an annuity equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of his salary for each year of his service, or as it may be differently stated, an annuity equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total compensation received by him during his entire service. The theoretical basis of this provision is the assumption that three-quarters pay, or 75 per cent. of his average salary, is a reasonable annuity for a person who has given his entire working life, —that is, about fifty years,—to the service. Dividing 75 per cent. by fifty years of service, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for each year of service is obtained as a basis for computing annuities for any period of service.

ANNUITIES PROVIDED BY EMPLOYEES THEMSELVES.

The annuity is created by the employee himself, who is required to set aside during each month of his continuance in the service a sum sufficient with compound interest, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to create that annuity at the age of retirement. These deductions from salary represent no fixed percentage of salary, but vary with the age of entrance into the service, ranging in the case of employees to be retired at the age of seventy from 4.3 per cent. for the individual who enters the service at the age of twenty to 11.2 per cent. for the individual who enters at the age of sixty-nine. The amount deducted remains constant throughout the years of service, except in case of promotion or demotion, when it is increased or decreased accordingly. It is determined, in each case, without regard to the deposits of others, so that each one shall receive full return on the money which he thus accumulates.

THREE WAYS OF REALIZING ON SAVINGS.

On reaching the age of retirement, the employee may take his savings in one of three ways: in a life annuity; in a smaller life annuity with a provision that in case of the death of the annuitant before he has received in annuities the amount of his savings plus the interest credited thereon, the balance shall be paid to his heirs; or in a lump sum. The age of retirement varies, the service being divided for this purpose into

three groups, the first group consisting of railway postal clerks who may retire at age sixty, the second group consisting of letter-carriers to be retired at age sixty-five, and the third group comprising all the remaining branches of the service and to be retired at age seventy. Since it is often to the advantage of the service that an old employee be retained because of some special knowledge or skill, provision is made for the retention of such an employee after the age of retirement, for two years and for successive periods of two years each, on certificate of the head of the department in which he is employed that he is efficient and that his services are advantageous to the Government.

Upon absolute separation from the service before reaching the age of retirement, whether by resignation or dismissal, and only in such event, the employee shall have the privilege of withdrawing his accumulations in one sum, or, if the amount to his credit be at least \$1000, he may use his savings to provide an annuity at his attained age. In case of the death of an employee while in the service, the amount to his credit shall be paid to his legal heirs.

PROVISION FOR DISABILITY.

The bill reported by the House Committee contains no provision for retirement in case of disability, but the bill introduced in the Senate, which conforms more accurately to all the details of Mr. Brown's plan, contains a clause providing for retirement after twenty years' service on an annuity of 1½ per cent. of pay for each year of service in case of permanent disability. This is a very limited provision, but it is better than none, and it is all that Mr. Brown can at present, in the absence of statistics relating to disability in the civil service, safely recommend. An estimate of the cost of this provision has been made by Mr. Brown, and is presented in his report with a suggestion as to how that cost might be met, also without expense to the Government. This estimate is based on German tables of disability, the only ones available, which are so extremely conservative that they make the rates unreasonably high, and the estimate accordingly errs on the side of safety. A more liberal disability provision can doubtless be made in time, when, through the operation of the plan, sufficient statistical data concerning the disability of the civil employees has been accumulated to warrant more moderate disability rates, based on the Government's own experience.

The one difficulty of putting the plan into immediate operation is the item of cost. While the plan will be self-sustaining when once completely installed, it cannot be put into effect without some expenditure. Mr. Brown divides his plan sharply into two parts, the first part providing for the payment of annuities on all services rendered after the adoption of the plan out of funds furnished by the employees themselves, and the second part providing for the payment of annuities on all services rendered prior to the adoption of the plan. Part I. is really the plan proper, since the operation of the second part will ultimately cease with the death or separation from the service of all the present employees. It might be put into immediate effect without cost to the Government except that necessary to meet the expenses of administration, but, in that case, it would be a full generation before the public service would be benefited by a thorough elimination of the superannuated. Furthermore, considerations of justice and humanity dictate that provision be made for those already superannuated in the service and those so near superannuation as to lack time to accumulate, through their own savings, a fund sufficient to give them an annuity on retirement.

COST OF INSTALLING THE PLAN.

It is estimated that to retire all those in the civil service now at the respective ages of retirement and over and each year to supply the amount which those reaching the age of retirement lack to retire themselves would cost the Government approximately \$1,000,000 a year for a period of about fifty years (which is equivalent to an increase in the Government payroll of a little over ½ of 1 per cent.). At the end of fifty years practically all the present employees will be dead, and the plan will be completely self-supporting. Two careful estimates of this cost have been made, one three years ago under the direction of the sub-committee on personnel of the Keep Commission, of which Mr. Brown was a member, and one recently completed under his direction in the Bureau of the Census, and the two estimates agree within four-hundredths of 1 per cent.

LOSS DUE TO INEFFICIENCY OF AGED EMPLOYEES.

It has been estimated by the National Civil-Service Reform League that the Gov-

ernment's loss from the inefficiency of its employees now over sixty-five years of age, expressed in salary, amounts to \$1,200,000. Of this loss about \$400,000, according to the estimate of the United States Civil-Service Commission, is in the departments at Washington. It is apparent also that, even if the adoption of Part II. of the plan should cost considerably more than \$1,200,000 a year, for a while, it would still be a wise expenditure of public funds, for such appropriations would be practically negligible in forty years, and cease completely by the time that all present employees are dead, whereas under present conditions the Government's loss from the inefficiency of its aged employees is a steady, permanent, and growing annual loss.

ANNUITIES FOR PAST SERVICES.

The bill reported by the House Committee departs, however, from the recommendation of Mr. Brown in regard to the payment of annuities on past services and provides that these payments shall be made out of a fund created by deduction of the first month's pay from the salaries of new entrants and deductions from the salaries of those promoted of 25 per cent. of the net annual increase. This provision is held by many to be open to serious objection as fundamentally unjust, since it requires contributions which are never returned to the contributor and imposes a tax on efficiency. It is certainly contrary to the spirit of the plan itself, which is based on the principle that each employee shall provide for his own annuity and not become in any way a tax on fellow employees.

The House Committee also restricted the annuities payable out of this fund for back services to \$360 a year, which means of course that no one except a few low-salaried employees would voluntarily retire at the age of seventy and the service would remain encumbered with the superannuated until such time as the majority of them would have died off. To meet this objection, however, a clause was inserted in the bill by the House Committee requiring all employees past the age of retirement to be compulsorily retired after 1915. That this provision will be regarded as unjust and tyrannical by the many aged employees now in the service is quite apparent to those acquainted with the personnel of the service.

The Senate bill, which provides that the Government shall pay the annuities on services rendered prior to the adoption of the plan is, therefore, in far better favor with the em-

ployees themselves than the House bill, which provides that clerks entering the service and clerks receiving promotions shall pay them. It is argued that the obligation for their payment would seem to rest with the Government, which has had the benefit of those services. There would seem to be only one other possible way of putting the plan into operation, and that is by contributions from private persons. It is possible that some public-spirited citizen of great wealth might, if the difficulty of the problem were brought to his attention, be disposed to set aside a sufficient number of industrial or railroad bonds to take care of the obligation in the course of the next half-century.

The Senate bill, as stated above, contains a clause providing a limited disability benefit, the annual cost of which has been estimated by Mr. Brown to be approximately \$750,000. This cost is to be paid out of the fund created by deductions from new entrants' and promotion salaries, Mr. Brown contending that such a fund may consistently be used for such a purpose, since the contributions would then be used for the mutual protection of the contributors. This would not be the case if they were employed to pay annuities on past services. The amount available in that way for such a fund has been estimated as approximately \$1,412,329 a year, nearly twice that required the first year, so that it seems plain that ultimately more generous disability benefits may safely be provided. It thus appears that in settling the vexed question of how to put the plan into operation Congress will be solving not one problem, but two, since the payment of annuities for past services by the Government makes possible the inclusion in the bill of a valuable provision covering disability, for which there is no room if the fund created by deductions from new entrants' and promotion salaries is employed, as in the House bill, to pay annuities on back services.

OPERATION CONFINED TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Both bills propose to limit the operation of the plan at the start to the District of Columbia, since superannuation there is much greater than elsewhere in the service, practically one Government employee in every fourteen in the District being at least sixty-five years of age, while elsewhere only one in thirty-four has reached that age. Restriction of the plan to the civil service of the District of Columbia, that is, to 23,254 employees

as against 170,228 employees in the whole service, is to be commended also on the general principle that it is always desirable to proceed slowly and cautiously in the inauguration of any new measure. To put the plan into operation in the District would cost approximately \$400,000 a year for fifty years, a sum that just offsets the present cost of superannuation in the District, according to the estimate of the Civil-Service Commission mentioned above. Other branches of the service could be included gradually, as seemed desirable.

The Senate and House bills agree in restricting the investment of the fund created by the employees' savings to federal, State, and municipal bonds.

CAN THE PLAN BE MADE EFFECTIVE?

It thus appears that the bills before Congress agree on one definite plan of retiring civil employees, but disagree in the method proposed by which the plan is to be put into operation. The plan proper, as first worked out by Mr. Brown and embodied in three different bills presented a year ago, remains the same.

This plan was devised by Mr. Brown several years ago while he was in the employ of the Bureau of Corporations. Previous to that he had been in the insurance business in Buffalo, and had taken an interest in the actuarial problems which are involved in all insurance transactions. Noting the needs of the Government service, he began to study the various retirement plans which had been introduced into Congress. Finding them all unsound and inequitable, he set about devising one that should meet the requirements of the situation. When he had perfected his plan, being a native of Fort Madison, Iowa, he laid it before the senior Senator from Iowa, the late Senator Allison, who as chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, had a lively appreciation of the imperfections that existed in the many plans previously proposed. Senator Allison was interested and recommended the plan to the consideration of Representatives Tawney and Gillett, who as chairmen, respectively, of the House committees on Appropriations and Civil Service, desired that the fullest possible data in regard to the cost of putting the plan into operation might be furnished them. About that time Mr. Brown was appointed a member of the sub-committee on personnel of the Keep Commission. He accordingly

laid his plan before the sub-committee, and about a year and a half ago the Keep Committee made a report on superannuation in the civil service, recommending the adoption of this plan. Their report was sent to Congress in a special message by President Roosevelt.

In a speech delivered to the delegates to the Civil Service Retirement Association convention, held in Washington last spring, President Taft declared himself in hearty sympathy with the movement for which they stood. One member of the President's official family, the Secretary of the Treasury, has had particular occasion to realize the necessity of a retirement measure, for he has had the unpleasant duty recently of reducing numerous superannuated employees in the Customs Division in order to maintain the efficiency of the service.

Whether Mr. Brown's plan for retiring civil employees is adopted or not, his report has cleared away the haze that has hung for years over the subject of superannuation in the civil service and how to deal with it. Since Congress closed he has begun the preparation of a report for the Bureau of Labor on Old Age Retirement Systems generally, both private and governmental, which will also be of assistance to Congress. Year after year, the Civil-Service Commission and the heads of the executive departments have called attention, in their annual reports, to the need of a retirement measure, if the affairs of the nation are to be conducted in the efficient and expeditious manner of private business concerns, but no plan has ever before been proposed that was not open to serious objection, either as a burden on the country or as unfair to the employees themselves. By a process of elimination, Mr. Brown has arrived at the economic principles which should underlie a just retirement measure, and then he has built up such a measure on sound mathematical lines.

The one difficulty is that of launching the scheme! Since nothing is asked of the Government toward the support of the plan except the small cost of administration, and the Government is the chief beneficiary under the plan, it would seem only fair that the Government should be willing to set it in motion without asking that the expense of retiring those already superannuated be carried by the younger employees, who feel that if they retire themselves without expense to the nation, they have done enough.

COLLEGE REFORM—AND FOOTBALL.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

IT is the experience of the world that institutional abuses have to be corrected from the outside. The academic caste has always been disposed to resent newspaper criticism and to look with disdain upon the often crude and ill-expressed judgments of the man in the street. Yet it is plain enough that there is much that has gone wrong in our schools and colleges,—and this at the very time when public and private sources of wealth are pouring out countless millions for their enlargement and enrichment.

At one period there were rude flings from the philistine by-standers who ridiculed college life for its sequestered remoteness from contact with the great world. The college graduate as he came out into life was hailed with satirical pity, as totally unfamiliar with practical conditions and the current ways of the world. He was reputed a pale person, wearing a frock coat.

APPREHENSIONS ABOUT COLLEGE LIFE.

In those days, however, the people who sent their sons to college had no misgivings. They believed that to breathe the college atmosphere meant intellectual stimulus, high ideals, and the almost certain triumph in personal life of the moral and spiritual over the material and commercial. Far from being afraid of the colleges, parents were ready to make every sacrifice to get their boys under the inspiring guidance and teaching of the Woolseys, the Mark Hopkinses, the Fairchilds, and the many others of that type.

There has been an astonishing change in this feeling. There is great fear and dread lest four years spent in college shall spoil young men for lives of real industry, real intellectual vigor, and real moral power. Wherever intelligent and thoughtful parents are gathered together one hears such questions as, first, Are you going to send your boy to college? and, second, Would you *dare* to send him to such or such a famous institution?

Under the new conditions nobody charges the undergraduate with ignorance of the ways and modes of the world about him. His sophistication seems beyond that of the man of forty of the previous generation. This, of course, is not true of all students,

but it is true of a great many of them, especially in the more famous of our colleges in the eastern part of the United States. In the days not very remote, drunkenness, gambling, lavish expenditure, and scandalous practices of other sorts had no place in American college life. The rare, sporadic outbreak of anything of that sort was followed by immediate expulsion. Undergraduates were subjected to close discipline.

CONFUSION BETWEEN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

The colleges were then comparatively small. The remarkable theory had not then been invented that there could be any peculiar virtue in massing large numbers of students in a few institutions for ordinary undergraduate study. Nobody in those days would have thought that Princeton or Yale was a better place for undergraduate life and work than Center College in Kentucky or Miami University in Ohio. It would be a long story to tell how the curious notion came into existence that if you might only mass a sufficient number of college boys together at one place they could call themselves "varsity men," and would not need the discipline of college boys.

The big institutions have been making notable efforts to become universities, with the result of a distressing period of almost hopeless confusion between college work and real university work. This has been responsible in some degree for the chaos that has arisen in the undergraduate life of institutions that have been admitting from 2000 to 4000 undergraduates when they were not so organized as to do justice to more than 600. The nature of this particular difficulty is at last somewhat clearly seen. It will have to be remedied, although a number of years will be required to get college life and work back into the place where it belongs, so that the large establishments may "function properly."

WHAT THE SMALL COLLEGE CAN DO.

Most of the best undergraduate work today is being done in the smaller colleges of the country. The best university work, on the other hand, is, of course, being done in

the great institutions. The requirements for entrance to college have been pushed too high. As a presumptive rule, the ordinary boy should be prepared for college in the nearest high school, should enter college at sixteen or seventeen, and should attend the college nearest the place where he lives. He should have a pretty well rounded curriculum; should learn to read, write, and spell the English language (as was usual in the earlier college period); should gain some hold upon the history of the world, with its great classical traditions; should get a firm grounding in the principles of science and economics, and should then be ready either to go to business, or else to enter one of the great American or European universities for postgraduate or professional studies.

For university work, our institutions cannot have too much equipment in the way of libraries, laboratories, opportunities for original research, and environment of productive scholarship. For college work, on the other hand, the facilities do not need to be vast and bewildering; and the great thing now, as forty years ago, is the training of an all-round man, so that he may live a fine life of intelligence and character among his fellows.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNDERGRADUATE.

The excesses and dangers which cause parents nowadays to dread the college influence,—which once parents welcomed,—have nothing to do with real university life and work. Nobody is bothered about the conduct of the postgraduate men at the Johns Hopkins, at Harvard, Columbia, Yale, or anywhere else. They are not boys, but men, working eagerly and responsibly.

The trouble is with the management of masses of boys, in the undergraduate stage. President Lowell evidently recognizes the nature of the problem at Harvard, and is seeking to bring some sort of organized direction into the conduct and work of the thousand or more freshmen who come up to Cambridge each year to try to find their way in a great institution of 5000 members. President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, has for years dwelt upon the necessity of breaking the mass of undergraduates up into distinct groups, separately housed and carefully directed in their studies and college life.

If some of our simple, old-fashioned colleges have grown into educational monstrosities, it would be neither useful nor timely to criticise anybody in particular as having helped to quicken such a tendency. The

important thing is to recognize evils and to correct them. Many,—not all,—of the people inside the academic guild are too much part and parcel of the system, and too much infected with its faults, to be strong for reforming things or even to be clear-sighted in recognizing the remedies.

THE ATTITUDE OF THOSE IN AUTHORITY.

There has always been danger in the very nature of the work that college authorities perform in this country that they become rather the casuistic apologists for what is, than the strong advocates of what ought to be. Even though troubled for a time about things they would have different, they learn to temporize, then to excuse, next to defend, and finally to champion and praise.

Many of the rest of us,—if under the same influence and pressure as these college authorities are subjected to,—would probably have shown weaker knees and more faltering tongues. What they need, to stiffen them up, is plenty of plain truth from the newspapers and many heart-searching letters from indignant parents.

Parents have been by all odds too modest. They have been a little browbeaten by the authoritative tone of the academic heads, who do not like to have their own especial field invaded by outsiders. The simple fact is that these leaders in the world of school and college and university are very human persons, whistling hard to keep up their courage in the midst of problems that frighten them a good deal. When you come to know them well they will confess to you what a double life they are leading,—with their own personal convictions all in favor of clean, simple, faithful, quiet, obscure school and college methods, while they are driven against their wills, by the strangely blended forces of a transitional period in American life, to the blaring leadership of movements for the aggrandizement of their institutions at the expense of what makes for real success.

THE TENDENCY TOWARD LUXURIOUS LIVING.

At this very time, when the drift of American life toward luxury is harmful,—and when the college is precisely the one typical institution that should insist upon bringing high-minded boys together upon common grounds of wholesome simplicity and democratic brotherhood,—the colleges are allowing themselves to be invaded by aggregations of social clubs and luxurious cliques which make the youth of twenty an experienced club man,

accustomed to touch the bell for the lackey who brushes his coat or brings him his cocktail. All academic leaders who are not hopelessly blinded, understand how life in a series of fraternity houses or social clubs fringing a college campus may militate against the best purposes for which American boys are supposed to be sent to college.

And these college leaders would be glad if reform could be made. But they lack the power to face and destroy these abuses that to so great an extent are harming college life. It is ridiculous that a great university should be dominated not by its authoritative officers and those who make its scholarly and intellectual fame but by undergraduate sentiment in harmful and even vicious phases.

The abuses of fraternity and society systems at some institutions are so glaring that they are evident to all observers. The exclusive groups, while sometimes harmful to their own members, are often cruel in the pain they inflict upon those who feel themselves shut out. In some of our colleges so keen is the feeling in undergraduate circles that to be left out of certain privileged organizations is to have the whole college period poisoned in its memories.

KEEP THE COLLEGES TRUE TO THEIR FUNCTION.

The so-called "Harvard man" is, in fact, the undergraduate cub whose presence at Cambridge, to the number of several thousand at a time, is the one thing that stands in the way of the full evolution of what ought to be the most brilliant and productive university in the world. The obvious remedy, which is simply to get rid of the undergraduates altogether and send them back home to be disciplined and trained, is, of course, quite too drastic to be suggested in view of the present conditions of topsy-turvy, Alice-in-Wonderland college development in this country.

But at least the mere colleges, that mean to be faithful to their true work, should be compelled by the force of public opinion to keep themselves clean and decent. They should be made relentlessly to drive out the youths who are luxurious and idle,—even if not conspicuously immoral. Universities are places for freedom. They assume that their students are men, with no possible reason for being in the university except to pursue the ends of scholarship or professional training. But colleges, like preparatory schools, should

be places for the training and discipline of immature youths, who have not as a rule found their bearings as men.

In colleges, the whole purpose of training is set at naught if excess or specialization in anything, even in intellectual work, interferes with rounded development. For very much the same reasons as at West Point or Annapolis, regulation in our colleges is desirable, even if not to the same extent. Such practices as hazing when left unregulated lead to great evils.

THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS TO COLLEGE.

The habits formed in the college period will usually dominate the young man's future life. In the main, let us admit with candor, college life is not so far from what it should be that it is to be shunned rather than accepted with all its risks. But why not eliminate some of the risks? It is the duty of the college to admit only the young man who ought to be in the institution for proper reasons. Entrance examinations at present are ridiculously conducted, and are a matter of grave abuse. Students should not be admitted to college on the strength of their answers to scholastic questions on sheets of paper. Every student admitted to college should be looked over personally and talked with by some of the leading authorities of the institution. This test should count for at least as much as the written examination. Once admitted he should be carefully helped to find a well-proportioned scheme of study and,—what is just as important,—a well-proportioned use of his entire time.

SUPERVISION IS DEMANDED.

In other words, the college is for the students, and not the students for the college. Parents have a right to demand that the supervision of the life and work of their boy at college shall be a complete and well-rounded supervision, that is never relaxed. When the college authorities neglect such supervision they are not doing their work properly, and should be treated as we treat negligent officials in other institutions. Anything in school or college life that subordinates the real welfare of the individual student to the supposed glory of the institution itself is vicious. And anything on the other hand which looks like yielding to the tendency of student bodies to dominate their colleges and to run riot through false enthusiasms and misguided instincts is also vicious.

The passion for solidarity and for some

common ground of interest is indeed strong in student bodies, and is not vicious in itself. This passion accounts in part for the exaggerated enthusiasm that accompanies the combats of the muscular group who become the garlanded victims of so-called athletics. Naturally, boys are young democrats with many common impulses. When wealth and luxury, flaunting vice, and the spirit of shoddy American aristocracy break up college solidarity into cliques, the wild enthusiasm for the prowess of the athletes gives some sort of substitute, though transient, for what ought to be a constant and unified college spirit.

Nothing is bad in itself, but excess is bad in all things; and excess is of all things what colleges should most faithfully check and oppose. The college should be a place where life is regulated and controlled. It should not be a place where, in many aspects, life is at times more barbarous than that which the police try to break up among the "gangs" of the hoodlum element in our cities.

CRAZE FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

The authorities of our colleges have permitted the growth of a furor for exciting public contests that makes the muscular athlete the worshiped idol of college life, and obscures the leader in brains and scholarly work. At one period the colleges fell far short of their duty in taking care of the physical health of the students, and nothing was more common than cases of so-called "breaking down from overstudy." Nowadays, the student who knows the elementary principles of hygiene and sensible living can do all the study that could possibly be asked of him without the slightest injury to his health. A recognition of the fact that colleges had cared for intellectual and moral advancement, and had forgotten the health of the student, led to a movement for supplying each college with a gymnasium and a physical instructor and to the encouragement of so-called athletics.

Athletics naturally led into the field of recognized sports; and such sports as rowing, baseball, and at length football led not merely to competitions within the college itself but finally to intercollegiate games. For a good while there was great skepticism about the desirability of intercollegiate contests. It was evident that they led to many abuses. There was a tendency to commercialize and professionalize sport, so that the interest which should have been felt in seeing that

every student indulged in his full share of exercise and of joyous play at out-of-door games, began to concentrate itself upon the fortunes of the baseball or football team.

The passion for warfare is natural enough and needs no explanation. The spirit of contest, of belligerency, of hard fight, of determination to be the winner and to put the other person in the position of loser, is a natural inheritance among the young men of our European races. Everybody must agree that such a spirit exists. There will be marked disagreement on the question how far such a spirit ought to be encouraged. Some people will decide a question of that kind on theoretical grounds, but others will try to decide in the light of experience.

It is fast growing to be the opinion of thoughtful people outside of academic circles that the mania for sports and contests of physical prowess in our colleges and schools has gone so far that it constitutes an evil of great magnitude. One of the reasons for the intensity of the devotion to football, for example, as a type of the intercollegiate competition, is to be found in the great size of the undergraduate body and the great prominence of the leading institutions in the social sense. College loyalty has to express itself in some form or other, and ardent devotion to the success of the college team in its contests with other colleges comes to be the easiest form of common expression among a great mass of students who can find no other rallying point.

WOMAN AND THE COLLEGE HERO.

A natural consequence of the intensity of this feeling is the undue responsibility placed upon the members of the representative teams. The football players are made to feel that upon them chiefly depends the glory or the disgrace of their college. So overwhelming is this feeling that it becomes a veritable obsession. Members of the faculty and of the board of trustees and all the old graduates become infected with the craze.

Women are especially susceptible to epidemic hysteria of this sort. Their influence is even worse than that of men in driving the players to that attitude of false heroism which would make any of them willing and glad, not merely to break his nose or his collar-bone, but to lay down his life on the football field. They are doing it all for the glory of the college and the admiring applause of the score of thousands of well-dressed girls on the bleachers who, all unaware to them-

selves, have become tainted with that wretched passion for dangerous gladiatorial combat that takes the fair women of Spain to the bull-fight every Sunday afternoon.

FOOTBALL—THE PARENTS' PROTEST.

The time has now come when the opinion of the typical academic person on the subject of football is without value, because he is more or less affected by the prevailing mania. The average parent, as we have said, has been far too silent. He has had his misgivings about the way our colleges are run, but he has felt that he ought to defer to the professional educator's opinions.

The consequence is that parents who have brought up their big, strong boy to the college age, and would like to have him become both a gentleman and a scholar, find that the exigencies of the college to which he is sent require that he and all their plans for his life be sacrificed upon the altar of the institution's glory on the field of athletics. Sometimes, though rarely, the big football player who has been turned into a professional athlete, and victimized through his college course, escapes the permanent impairment of his health and gets out into the world with as good a chance as the men who have not played football,—that is to say, with as good a chance for reasonable immunity from physical ills.

The college presidents are wont to tell us that very few football players are injured, and that the game upon the whole makes for the physical well-being of those who play it. But the old football coaches, who really know the facts far better than the college presidents, will tell you in confidence a very different tale. From the standpoint of the college president, who looks at the students in the mass and statistically, it is easy by a sophistical kind of reasoning to show that more boys are drowned by reckless canoeing than are killed in football.

But the comparison has no relevancy whatsoever. The parent is not bothering about the law of averages, but is wanting to know whether it is really his duty to allow his son to be diverted from study and from many other innocent and agreeable pursuits, in order to shed luster upon the college and have his picture printed on the sporting page of all the metropolitan newspapers alongside of the pictures of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist heavy-weight, and the favorites of the world of professional baseball.

FACTITIOUS HEROISM.

From the standpoint of the young fellow who struggles in the mass plays in the presence of 40,000 bellowing and screaming spectators, the great climax of human life has been reached. Here is the moment of supreme effort. All training, from the kindergarten up, has led to the brutal scramble in which men's lungs are crushed and spines are broken; and all future life must be lived in gray lights and obscurity when compared with the brilliancy and grandeur of this supreme moment.

It is a pathetic thing to take anybody's fine, strong boy and make a fool of him in this way. Parents should rise up with wrath and with sarcasm, and call for an end of unseemly gladiatorial contests in the pretended name of a friendly competition. The days of the great games in the vicinity of New York, as all policemen know, mean days and nights of disgraceful orgies. Again and again, in this very year's play, men have been killed outright; and hundreds, if not thousands, have been injured.

It is a disgrace that the school life of boys in their teens should not be led in quiet, and in academic obscurity. It is an abomination that the sports of our American college boys should be turned into a tumultuous public spectacle of the character of Derby Day in England, the Grand Prix at Paris, or a contest between world champions in pugilism where police can be evaded and crowds can assemble. Yet nearly a month before the Yale-Harvard football game of November 20 it was said that there had been applications for 125,000 tickets and there were seating accommodations for less than 50,000. On occasion of the Princeton-Yale game at New Haven, the railroads were obliged to announce that they had provided for all the extra trains they could possibly run without completely blocking up the traffic.

THE CHARGE OF UNSPORTSMANLIKE PLAY.

This blare of vulgar publicity is, in all its reflex influences, demoralizing to college life. It puts the emphasis upon wrong things and cheapens the right things. It involves all kinds of college athletics in a network of commercialism that thoroughly Tammany-izes what ought to be decorous and fine, like contests in the English universities.

It is not merely that football as now played is a hazardous game, in which the chance of physical injury is too great to be tolerated by

wise parents, but the game as played is also a demoralizing game because it is often unsportsmanlike. In a game of tennis no one thinks of taking advantage of an opponent by any sort of cheating. But in the great contests at football the one object is to win by all possible means, and there is always an endeavor to beat the rules. If there is a star player on the opposing team, there is apt to be a definite intention to "put him out of the game" by one means or another.

A college president whose eyes are open to the evils of the game remarked the other day concerning certain recent fatalities that these men had been killed intentionally. He hastened to explain that he did not mean that there was any deliberate intention to produce fatal results, but that there was probably a purpose to injure the opponent sufficiently to "put him out of the game." All of this has a very ugly sound, and it will be bitterly denied in some academic quarters. But let it stand as the expression of a very experienced and able observer.

COMBAT RATHER THAN SPORT.

Still another objection to football as a game, that should be brought to the attention of the average boy, is its lack of any permanent usefulness as a means of recreation. It is not so much a sport as it is a form of physical combat. The boy who learns to play tennis well may hope to enjoy it until he is sixty years old. He may play golf until he is ninety. He may enjoy pedestrianism until he is a hundred. The pleasures that come from experience in the woods or on the water have great variety and endure throughout life. Even baseball is a game that men of forty or fifty can at any time take up in amateur fashion with their own growing boys. But football, which can only be played by those of extreme muscular development and hard training, is more likely to unfit a boy than to fit him for the exercises and pleasures that will last through his life. The game of cricket is played with skill and pleasure by gentlemen in England till they reach the age of threescore and ten; but nobody with any sense at all thinks of playing football after he gets out of college.

INFECTION OF THE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

Among the incidental evils of the football mania in the big colleges may be mentioned the transmission of the craze to the preparatory schools. Many of these schools are organized simply upon the football basis. They

press football as a means of gaining place and standing among the competing institutions of their class. They become fanatical on the subject of football, make a sort of religion out of it, and at length reach the point where they isolate the boy whose parents think it best that he should confine himself to other sports.

At one time they were content to have a single school team, which played against other secondary schools of the general region. Now they have a second team, and in some cases a third, all touring the country incurring greater or less physical injuries and losing the spirit of quiet study,—for the sake of advertising and pushing the school that makes a fetish of interscholastic combat. Some of them have gone so far as to take the little children of from nine to twelve, who enter as boarding or day pupils in junior departments, and train them,—not merely to play football for their own afternoon recreation,—but to go forth twenty or forty miles waving the banners of their school to meet on the gridiron the infant champions of some other institution devoted to the cause of football.

And school opinion, beginning with the principal and the masters, has reached such a stage of mania and obsession on this subject that the poor infant of ten or a dozen years whose parents will not let him go forth on Saturdays to join in these interschool contests is pitied, isolated and made unhappy, and taught to believe that his parents are trying to make a mollicoddle of him. In the public high schools, also, the football craze has had many victims, and school boards are beginning to act under pressure of public opinion. The anti-football attitude of the school authorities of New York City last month is an important indication of the changing tide.

Let us repeat, then, that it is quite time for the parents and the general public to have their innings. The interscholastic games are carried to great excess, they interfere with school work, they injure health and morals, and they should at least be closely restricted. There is a great deal of housecleaning needed in many of our educational institutions at the very moment when the Carnegies, the Rockefellers, the Kennedys, the Sages, and others are pouring out their private millions to support the cause of learning, and when, far more importantly, the taxpayers are being called upon for increasing sums to support education all the way from the university down to the kindergarten.

EFFECTS OF FOOTBALL REFORM AT COLUMBIA.

BY A CLOSE OBSERVER.

IT took a good deal more moral courage than is generally appreciated for the academic authorities of Columbia University to discontinue the game of intercollegiate football as they did in 1905. In taking this step they knew perfectly well that they laid themselves open to bitter attack and criticism, as well as to serious misunderstanding of their motive and purpose on the part of students, alumni, and many outsiders of influence.

So completely was the academic world under the influence of the football mania, that the devotees of football believed that they could break the will of any individual or body which attempted to stand in their way. The public, eager for large spectacular contests, spiced with the element of physical danger, did not want the thing stopped. Highly paid coaches and managers and the manufacturers of football supplies, who have pushed their business from the big universities to the small colleges, from the small colleges to the high schools, and from the high schools almost to the kindergarten, were banded like a well-organized trust against anything which might interfere with their sales and profits.

The supporters of other academic sport defended football, often against their better judgment, because the enormous income from gate receipts, which it provided, saved them from the disagreeable necessity of paying themselves for the forms of sport which they preferred, but which, like rowing, could produce no gate receipts at all, or, like basketball and baseball, only moderate receipts as compared with those of football. It was against this whole body of opinion, vested interests, and unacademic practices that Columbia University set itself. That the step it took would be unpopular in high degree was certain; that it was right, was equally certain.

The cynical prediction was freely made that Columbia would have to back down from the position it took, because it could not stand the unpopularity and the criticism which the act called forth. The contrary happened. The Columbia authorities stood

their ground like men and patiently answered the attacks leveled against them by appeals to reason which were, however, but little heard.

It is four years since football was abolished at Columbia, and there are now no undergraduates left there who have known or seen the demoralizing influence of intercollegiate football. It is the unanimous testimony of Columbia professors that the autumn weeks have now, for the first time, become quiet, orderly, and abundant in work. Previously serious academic work began after Thanksgiving. Football dominated everything until that day. The tone of the student-body has improved, and now on the university exercising ground, South Field, there may be seen every afternoon hundreds of young men actively engaged in sports, in games, and physical exercise, where, during the football period, there were but twenty-two rushing and tearing at each other, while a few score or few hundred stood on the side lines watching and cheering.

Football makes athletics impossible. Athletics cannot flourish until football is gotten out of the way. The rational and regular participation in outdoor sport by hundreds of students is an end devoutly to be wished for. It cannot be obtained, however, so long as the body of the whole student interest is focused on the gladiatorial struggle between two trained bodies of combatants, leaving to the students as a whole nothing to do but to watch. The alternative is between the real and the vicarious. Football for the mass of American students is a vicarious participation in athletics.

It is deplorable that Columbia's example has not been followed by other large institutions. President Eliot talked and thundered against football, but Harvard did not uphold him. Other college presidents have gone to the length of defending football as a moral agent. One hardly knows how to deal with men who take such an attitude. Columbia has gained for itself a proud pre-eminence by an act of conspicuous moral courage, good sense, and high intelligence.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE PRESENT NET RESULT OF WOMAN'S "EMANCIPATION."

THE morrows of victory are not always without embarrassment, nor without remorse; and, according to discussions in its journals, leagues, and congresses, feminism seems already to be suffering from a certain disaffection, an embarrassment arising chiefly from its conquests, writes M. Gabriel Aubray in the *Correspondant* (Paris). There were "four citadels the shadow of which crushed woman, four Bastilles whose destruction was necessary in order that she might be free and might spread her life in the sun that shines for all. In three of these feminism has made breaches and poured her troops. . . . And now, deceived by the poverty of the results, exasperated by the bitterness which most of them have entailed, it hesitates, divided between the violent desire to press the charge to the utmost and to demolish everything and the terror of being again duped and of overwhelming its troubles with new ruins." (1) Easy access to the liberal professions had been claimed for women. With literature and the fine arts already open to them, they had occupied at will instruction, law, and medicine. A well-informed woman has said that in those directions they have miscalculated, and that the exceptional success of the few has poorly compensated the sufferings of the many who have served only to augment the ranks of the intellectual proletariat. (2) For the working woman was needed equality with the working man in the matter of wages, and conditions of labor adjusted to her weakness; it has been found by experience that feminine competition has lowered the price of labor, and that the sole equality to which she hastens is that of misery, envy, and social hatred. (3) Finally, it is in howling against "man's law" (*la loi de l'homme*) that the abrogation of the indissoluble marriage is claimed as a liberation for woman; now, all thoughtful feminists recognize the fact that woman is more often than man the victim of divorce; and they are terrified to see the others, the infatuated, put their last hope in its "enlargement." Alone, the block of

political rights remains unbroken, which permits tumultuous manifestations in the streets and tempts the collection of mobs in favor of "the eternal oppressed." But the grand result, when woman shares with man the right to vote, is already disabused of its derisive sovereignty, disgusted with universal suffrage. Hence, in spite of the exasperation of certain fanatics, and of apparent agitation, at the depths of feminism there is an unmistakable lassitude. When Mme. Marc Hélys, from her investigation of feminism in northern countries, concludes that "among all the successful women workers that I have seen there is not one who would not be ready to-morrow to renounce her career for love and a home," she marks, as it were, the end of the modern Utopia of the enfranchisement of woman. But here, also, as in nearly all the revolutionary enterprises of the century, with an obscure fear of bankruptcy, the twofold temptation is felt,—to return to old conditions or to throw oneself recklessly into the van, in a supreme "risk-everything," and to run blindly toward the abyss.

In the face of this movement Christian thought, "uncertain as to its wisdom or its folly, has become perplexed and maintains different attitudes. On one side, the Abbé Sertillanges, in his *Féminisme et Christianisme*, goes as far as he lawfully can in favor of the equality of the sexes and of liberalism for all." Another Catholic, M. Théodore Joran, the crowned author of *Mensonge du féminisme*, wages against feminism, in his eyes a veritable monster, a war without mercy; he strikes off one by one the heads of the hydra and grants no grace to those who seek to save themselves by wearing on their foreheads the label "Christian feminism." For him, feminism is above all "a war against marriage," "separation of the sexes," "feminine egotism, revolt, libertinage, anarchy"; it is, therefore, essentially anti-Christian."

Concerning the relation of Christianity to woman, M. Aubray says:

We see that Christianity has sought to assign to the damsel as well as to the matron, to the

widow as well as to the wife, the condition which is the most secure, the most dignified, the most agreeable that it has hitherto appeared possible to accord to her. We see that it has incorporated in imperial moral laws its principles of justice for woman, ordaining to the child that it honors his mother; to the young man to choose his fiancée, in full liberty of love, for her charms and her virtues, not for her fortune, and to labor if need be twice seven years to win his Rachel; to the husband to love his wife as himself, to respect her in the capacity of mother, and to be faithful to her, come what may; and this is the law of the man. But to the young girl it offers the free choice either to remain unmarried,—without incurring thereby the contempt of the world,—or to exercise in full confidence her energies of love and of maternity in the securities of indissoluble marriage and in the inviolable sanctuary of the family.

He holds that society, no longer animated by the spirit of the Gospel, has set up on its altars a monstrous idol of liberty, and in liberty's name has freed labor as well as love from all moral and religious discipline, abandoning the workwoman in the factory like

the courtesan in the street, without regard to the result of the battle of the sexes against nature, in which, despite the great injury done to man by reason of her competition, it is the woman who is finally vanquished, ruined, torn from the sweets of home, and robbed of her children.

Marie Corelli Makes a Suggestion,

In a long, intense article in the *London Magazine*, discussing "The Problem of the Suffragette," Miss Corelli suggests the following test of woman's fitness (not "right," she adds) for the ballot:

Let the suffragettes set up a woman's parliament, as close an imitation of Westminster as possible as regards constitution, and for three years handle every night the same subjects as are being handled at Westminster. At the end of these three years, if the women have brought more logic and intellect, higher perception and clearer reasoning powers to bear on the problems debated than have the men at Westminster,—why, let them have the vote by all means, if it will make them happy.

NEW YORK'S RECOGNITION OF SOCIAL NEEDS.

TAKING the country generally, it must, we think, be admitted that the charges of apathy or indifference on the part of the citizens toward municipal work for social betterment are only too well founded. If the things that ought to be done by the local government are left undone the townspeople are in many cases apathetic; if the city authorities do well those that should applaud are indifferent. As Mr. Lawrence Veiller, writing on this subject in the *Survey* of November 6, observes: "Were it to be announced that Mr. Carnegie or Mrs. Sage had given a fund of \$5,000,000 to be devoted to the prevention of tuberculosis, the news would be sent over the wires throughout the country and reported to the nation in telling headlines. When the city government does this, however, it is accepted as a matter of course and little attention is paid to it." Mr. Veiller's paper merits careful reading by every one who has the welfare of his own city at heart.

New York has just gone through two campaigns,—a political campaign, heated and strenuous, which has absorbed the public interest, and along with it, attracting comparatively little attention; an important budget campaign vitally affecting the welfare of

the city." The commercial metropolis has now a population of 4,000,000, and is spending on its service \$163,000,000 annually,—as the man in the street would say, a pretty big proposition. As Mr. Veiller remarks, the whole community, both non-taxpayers and taxpayers, are deeply affected by the way in which this \$163,000,000 is spent.

So long as there are 28,000 unsupervised cases of tuberculosis in the city's tenements without the advice of a physician, it vitally concerns every one whether money be spent to reduce these sources of infection or whether it be spent for the purchase and maintenance of expensive automobiles for city employees. So long as there are 100,000 windowless, dark, interior bedrooms in tenements, it is of vital importance whether money is spent to bring light and ventilation into these breeders of disease or whether it is wasted in excessive prices paid for real estate. So long as the sick and helpless in the city institutions are subjected to the debasing and brutal care of drunken and incapable employees, it is of vital moment whether city money is spent for adequate hospital service or is wasted on excessive fees paid to commissioners in condemnation proceedings. The issue cannot be avoided. The social workers of the city must face it and the community must necessarily be made aware of it and the opportunity be given it to choose for what purposes its money shall be expended.

All through the past summer and early fall certain organizations "interested in social work" in New York City,—notably the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Public Education Association,—made the city's budget "the subject of careful and searching study." Also a group of social workers "interested generally in the whole field of social effort has given attention to the budget, so far as it relates to social needs." Social workers, as in past years, presented to the city departments in which they were especially interested comprehensive recommendations with regard to the needs of those branches of the city government, and have proceeded through every stage of the situation to urge those needs upon the different city authorities. The city voted a budget for 1910 of \$163,130,270.37, an increase of \$6,585,122.23 over the current budget. We summarize from Mr. Veiller's paper a few of the more important results, which may be expected to follow this increase in the fields of social work.

The Health Department was allowed an increase of \$263,500, practically all of which was granted for the extension of its tuberculosis work. With this money the Department will be able to do what it has hitherto been unable to accomplish. Every new case of tuberculosis will be visited by a nurse, the patient will be seen personally and instructed what to do. He will be cautioned against infecting the members

of his family and his neighbors. Every precaution will be taken to improve the condition of the patient and to minimize the chances of his infecting the community. The 20,000 "not found" cases will be looked up. Every time a tuberculosis patient moves, the apartments he has occupied will be disinfected before a new tenant is permitted to move into them.

The Department of Education found itself with \$271,443 at its disposal for new evening high schools and elementary schools, new vacation schools, evening roof playgrounds, twenty additional truant officers, illumination of yards in twenty-three school buildings that they may be used as evening recreation centers. Generous provision for more teachers was also made.

The Department of Public Charities received an increase of \$176,606.50. This will admit of the expenditure of a substantial amount for the improvement of the lower grades of the hospital helper service, which "for many years has been a disgrace to the city."

The Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals has secured an additional appropriation of about \$15,000 to meet the tuberculosis needs of the three main clinics connected with that board,—Bellevue, Gouverneur, and Harlem. This additional appropriation will provide more adequate salaries for physicians at these clinics, maintain the ferryboat day camps, and supply a few additional nurses where they are most needed.

The increases granted fell far short of the amounts asked for. "No sane social reformer, however, expects to accomplish at one step all the reforms in which he is interested. Progress in municipal affairs necessarily comes by slow degrees,—a step at a time. A very long step has been taken at this time."

WHAT WILL LORD LANSDOWNE DO WITH THE ENGLISH BUDGET?

IN the November number of the *English Review of Reviews* Mr. W. T. Stead has another of the character sketches which are welcomed by his readers on both sides of the Atlantic. The latest subject of Mr. Stead's pen portraiture is the Marquis of Lansdowne, whom he regards as unquestionably the "man of the moment" in the United Kingdom. Lord Lansdowne is "the nominal leader of the Unionist majority in the House of Lords."

There are six hundred members of the Upper House, of whom about sixty are Liberals. The remaining five hundred and forty Peers, temporal and spiritual, are supposed to be followers of the noble Marquis. They are obedient

enough when he summons them to mutilate or to murder some Liberal bill upon which the House of Commons has bestowed the patient labors of a session. But will they obey him when he summons them to respect the unwritten law of the British Constitution and to pass the budget? That is the question of the hour.

At the present moment, however, the leadership of the House of Lords appears to Mr. Stead to have been wrested from the hands of Lord Lansdowne by Mr. T. L. Garvin, "a comparatively unknown journalist" and "the Gadfly of the Opposition."

What we are witnessing at present is a duel to the death between Lord Lansdowne and Mr. T. L. Garvin. . . . Mr. Garvin has none of the advantages of Lord Lansdowne. He is not

a patrician born in the purple. He is a plebeian, reared no one exactly knows how. He has no long record of Ministerial services behind him. He has never sat in either House of Parliament.

... Mr. Garvin, formerly editor of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, afterward editor of the *Outlook*, is now the chief leader-writer of the *Daily Telegraph*, the inspirer of the *Daily Mail*, the chronicler of the *Fortnightly Review*, and the editor of the *Observer*. He is a man of unquestioned ability, of enormous energy, of splendid self-confidence, and of fanatical enthusiasm. . . . By his zeal, by his perseverance, and by his passion he has goaded the Peers into incipient revolt against their leader. It seems absurd, but it is most true, that at the present moment of writing Mr. Garvin has the majority of the Unionist Peers at his back.

Mr. Stead assumes that Lord Lansdowne is opposed to "the violent and revolutionary course to which the Peers are incited by Mr. Garvin"; for in his character sketches Mr. Stead feels bound "to portray a man as he appears to himself at his best moments, and not as he appears to his enemies at his worst." And having due regard to Lord Lansdowne's political career "it would be unpardonable to impute to him even a passing sympathy with the revolutionary policy of rejecting the budget." At the same time it is undoubtedly the fact that his Lordship has frequently "shown himself capable of the grossest miscalculation of the forces with which he has had to deal in the past." In his administration, "both at home and abroad, there has been a tendency to underestimate the strength of his opponents." Mr. Stead points to Lord Lansdowne's action with regard to Ireland, his career as governor-general of Canada, as Viceroy of India, and as Secretary of War at the time of the conflict with the Boers in South Africa.

Mr. Stead gives voluminous data of Lord Lansdowne's life, from which we condense the following:

Lord Lansdowne was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. He had only just attained his majority when his father died, leaving him, at the age of twenty-one, heir to all the wealth and responsibilities of the marquessate.

Mr. Gladstone when he was called to office in 1868 made him a Commissioner of the Exchequer of Great Britain, a post which he held for four years. In 1872, when Mr. Cardwell was carrying through the scheme of Army Reform suggested by the Franco-German War, Lord Lansdowne was appointed Under-Secretary for War. He stayed at the War Office till the fall of the Gladstone Ministry in 1874, and remained in opposition until the return of the Liberals to power in 1880. He was then appointed Under-Secretary for India, a post which he promptly threw up when the stormy agitation of the Land League compelled Mr.

Forster to bring in a bill by which a stay was placed upon evictions by providing that compensation for disturbance should be paid to the evicted tenants.

Lord Lansdowne later was appointed Governor-General of Canada, a post which he held for five years. He began well, winning golden opinions from the French Canadians by responding to the Quebec address in French, and his administration was on the whole successful. His Viceroyalty was notable for two things,—the suppression of the Riel Redskin half-breed rebellion in the Northwest and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He also undertook the settlement of the Canadian Fisheries question with the United States. Lord Lansdowne in those days was a Liberal Imperialist, sane and sober.

Whig though he was, his capacity, proved in Canada, and his high rank in the peerage, led Lord Salisbury to appoint him Viceroy of India in 1888.

As a Viceroy he did many things well and few things ill.

He called into existence the Imperial contingent from the Native States. Under his Viceroyalty laws were passed for the protection of animals from cruelty and Indian girls from violation under the marriage laws before the age of twelve. He generally governed like a prudent Whig of the old school.

"During his term of office in India," says a eulogist in *Blackwood*, "the area of actual irrigation was increased by nearly two million acres, the famine codes were revised with the utmost success, some four thousand miles of new railway lines were opened for traffic. And while no practical details escaped him, while by the exercise of a simple tact he was able to soften the asperities of caste and religion, he neglected nothing which should safeguard our Indian Empire."

Lord Lansdowne had been away in Canada when the great schism tore the Liberal Unionists from their allegiance to Mr. Gladstone. He took no part in English politics until his return from India in 1894. He then allied himself actively with the party to which he was bound by family sympathies and territorial interest. When Lord Salisbury formed his last administration he offered the War Office to Lord Lansdowne in 1895. He accepted it, and reigned in Whitehall for five years. He was a good enough War Minister for an empire that remains at peace. But for an empire which needs occasionally to fight for its existence, and which is very often plunged into unnecessary wars, he was,—not so good.

Lord Lansdowne never woke up to realize the possibility of war until too late. He refused to admit the possibility that the Orange Free State would join forces with the Transvaal. He was not on good terms with Lord Wolseley, his commander-in-chief. The army for which he was responsible broke down beneath the first rough touch of actual war against a white-skinned race. It had emerged victoriously from the war in the Sudan. But the Boers were of tougher metal than the swarthy sons of the desert.

Disregarding the adage about not swopping

horses while crossing a stream, Lord Salisbury changed his war ministers in the middle of the Boer War. Mr. Broderick replaced Lord Lansdowne and Lord Lansdowne took Lord Salisbury's place at the War Office. From 1900 till the fall of the Unionist Administration Lord

Lansdowne directed our foreign affairs in such a fashion as to win the praise of his political opponents. "He was glad to acknowledge," said Mr. Asquith, "as he believed all Liberals would, that Lord Lansdowne had been a successful Foreign Minister."

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE NORTH POLE.

SO much discussion has been aroused in the press and so much speculation has been rife regarding the claims of the United States to what may conveniently be termed north-polar territory that it will be interesting to the readers of the REVIEW to learn just what the law of nations has to say upon the subject. In the October number of the *American Journal of International Law* Prof. James Brown Scott sets forth the pros and cons of the matter in a singularly lucid paper and, moreover, in phraseology intelligible to the "most unlearned in the law." It appears that as regards the Arctic regions Colley Cibber's dictum, "Possession is eleven points in the law," does not hold good. The nailing,—metaphorical or actual,—of the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole, while a dutiful and praiseworthy enough act on the part of an explorer, in no way gives the United States legal title to the new-found territory. Professor Scott reminds his readers that "title by discovery applies to land, not to water";

for it cannot be maintained that the discovery of an open sea conveys ownership of the water or indeed to the lands washed by it, as it is universally held that the open seas beyond the limit of territorial waters are insusceptible of appropriation. In like manner, it would not be asserted that the discovery of an iceberg or a floating field of ice conveyed title to the land upon which the iceberg happened to rest, or in whose neighborhood it floated to the sea. In the technical sense the conveyance of water within the defined limits would not transfer the land covered by it, whereas the conveyance of the land covered by the water would pass title to the land as covered by the water. Therefore we may eliminate from consideration polar discoveries disconnected with land, unless we are prepared to insist that a different law obtains in the Arctic regions and that icebergs and ice-floes may not only be acquired but pass title to adjoining land.

The discovery of rivers, of course, "gives title to the lands washed by them"; but that is "because of the necessary and close connection between the land and the water and the evident intent of the discoverers to annex the land, using the water only as a

means of identification. As Professor Scott points out, discovery of unoccupied land may be wholly irrespective of subsequent occupation, or it may be with intent to occupy. Although "in the centuries immediately following the discovery of America, title was claimed by mere discovery,"—international law "gives no countenance whatever to the claim that mere discovery alone and by itself vests title. At most, discovery creates a presumption, an inchoate right, which, followed by occupation, ripens into title." And the original priority and the right springing from it would be regarded as renounced if the discoverer failed to occupy "within what may be considered in view of all the circumstances a reasonable time."

In the view of international law "discovery is a political or sovereign act, and should be made by a navigator duly commissioned by the authority of the State in whose behalf he acts."

Discoveries due to private initiative do not of themselves convey rights; for as a private citizen or a commercial company which he represents is not a sovereign body, neither he nor it, through him, can acquire the incidents of sovereignty. It would appear therefore that private expeditions do not acquire title to the land discovered, either for themselves or for the country of which they happen to be the subjects or citizens.

This fact has recently been recognized by the Dominion of Canada in fitting out an expedition formally to take possession of the islands in the Arctic Ocean adjoining the Dominion. Professor Scott admits that discovery within the Arctic regions has undoubtedly vested title; but, as he observes,

that is because the expeditions were under state control and discovery was followed not merely by a claim of sovereignty but were reduced by actual possession to title. Thus Iceland and Greenland have been and are Danish colonies. The territory watered by Hudson Bay passed into possession of Great Britain, and was administered as British territory until it was incorporated into the Dominion of Canada. The discovery of Tasmania and Australia are examples, not exceptions to the general rule; and Great Britain claims sovereignty over these ter-

ritories not by discovery but by effectual occupation.

In Africa the claim that discovery vests title has worked so unsatisfactorily that the powers have entered into an agreement that "occupation should follow discovery in order to vest title, and that even the intent to occupy should be notified."

With regard to polar territory, there is considerable difficulty in applying the present theory and practice of discovery and occupation.

Supposing that Dr. Cook reached the North Pole it is difficult to see how the United States acquires any title to the polar regions; and supposing that Commander Peary, an officer of the United States Navy, had been specifically detailed to reach the Pole, his expedition was, it would seem, one of adventure and scientific discovery not undertaken for the purpose of extending the sovereignty of the United States to the polar regions.

Professor Scott seeks to demonstrate the "justness and applicability" of his observations by a consideration of the Spitzbergen archipelago, concerning which he remarks:

Various nationalities have vied with each other in discovering and making known Spitzbergen. From the date of its discovery by Barents, its circumnavigation by Carlsen (1863), and its scientific exploration by Nordenskjöld, the claim of Norway and Sweden to sovereignty over the island has been urged, but this met in 1871 with the outspoken oppo-

sition of Russia, and in 1872 the two governments agreed formally that the region should remain as it had been, no man's land (*terra nullius*). The recent separation of Norway from Sweden has added a further element of complication, because the subjects of Norway claim a peculiar and preponderating interest in the islands by reason of the fact that the Norwegians may be said to be the only people who resort to them in considerable numbers. Certain coal-fields in the islands are worked by a British corporation, and an American company is at present exploiting coal in Spitzbergen. Therefore if Spitzbergen, notwithstanding discovery, occupation, and the assumption of sovereignty by Sweden is considered no man's land, it must be by reason of the fact that the voyages of discovery and the explorations made in the islands during the past two centuries were scientific,—undertaken without the intent of passing title.

To remedy this state of things as well as to render life, property, and the protection of the interests of the various nationalities in the islands more secure, Norway has called a conference of the powers interested in the archipelago to meet next year at Christiania "in order to establish a system of administration without, however, appropriating the islands to any one of the participating powers or changing the status as *terra nullius*. It would therefore appear that arctic discovery as such vests no title, and that the Arctic regions, except and in so far as they have been occupied, are in the condition of Spitzbergen,—that is to say, no man's land."

THE QUESTION OF THE POLES.

AN anonymous writer in the *Edinburgh Review*,—presumably the editor,—has an article comparing the greatest and most characteristic exploits at the two ends of the earth with regard to the motives which impel people to go into such uncomfortable places, the methods by which they meet the special difficulties of the regions, and the results which have been achieved. He says:

What may be done with a free hand by a man full of ability and confidence has been demonstrated this year by Mr. E. H. Shackleton. He was fitted for his task by the possession of great organizing power, a vivid imagination, the originality of genius in devising plans, and sufficient experience on which to base them, but not enough to make caution hamper his ambition.

Of the Cook-Peary controversy he has this to say:

When Dr. Cook's instruments and detailed records showing the observations and workings

have been submitted to the critical examination of some competent authority, it will be possible to form an opinion as to the truth of his claim, but not before. The same examination of instruments and records must be required of Commander Peary. . . . The moral of all recent polar exploration is that the best results have followed from the smallest and least expensive expeditions, organized by the explorer himself in the face of indifference or even opposition, and carried out by him with a voluntary and frequently unsalaried body of assistants.

There is a suggestive article in the *Fortnightly Review* entitled "The Polar Eskimos and the Polar Expedition," by Dr. H. P. Steensby, a Dane, who accompanied Dr. Cook on his journey from Greenland to Copenhagen. Dr. Steensby gives a lively account of the polar Eskimos, who only number two hundred all told. Dr. Cook considers the polar Eskimo to be the most intelligent of untutored mankind. He succeed-

ed because he became, to all intents and purposes, an Eskimo, one of the people whose whole life is spent in a perpetual Arctic expedition. Of Dr. Cook, Dr. Steensby says:

Although ten years younger than Peary, Dr. Cook is nearly as old an Arctic explorer as the latter. In 1891-92 he was with Peary's first expedition to Smith Sound. Unfortunately, Cook has never had the opportunity of publishing his own material. . . . During the homeward journey in the *Hans Egede* from Egedes Minde to Copenhagen together with Dr. Cook I con-

ceived the greatest admiration for his intelligence and fine grasp of the moral as well as the material culture of the tribes. We who traveled with him during the summer in the Danish West Greenland, and returned with him across the Atlantic, are all willing to bear witness to Dr. Cook's amiability and winning personality. As Dr. Georg Brandes exclaimed when he had been with him, "His manners and ways are American, and, intellectually speaking, it seems that some of the best-cultured qualities of the English type are to be found in his character."

AN ARMY OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF THE BARCELONA RIOTS.

WHEN the riots occurred in Barcelona, in the month of July last, there happened to be in that city an officer of the United States Army, Brigadier-General H. A. Reed, who publishes a description of them, "from personal observation and reliable data," in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* for November-December. The account differs from the ordinary newspaper narrative of the disturbances in that it records in "uncolored" language scenes actu-

ally witnessed. There is no attempt to make an impression on the reader, no evidence of a desire to weave a blood-curdling story out of events sufficiently startling to raise a thrill of horror by their mere recital.

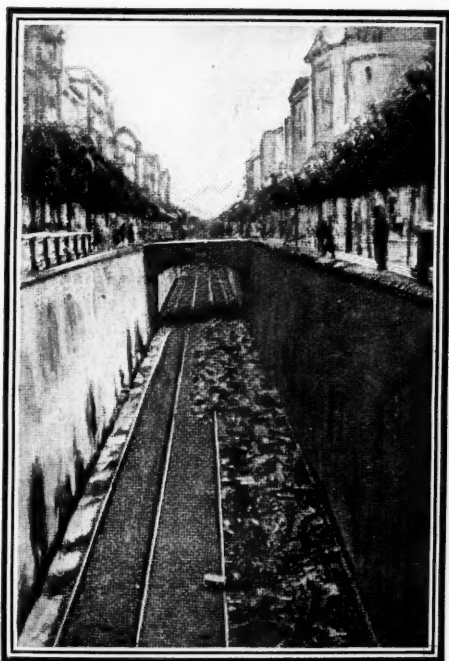
SPANIARDS "OUTSIDE OF SPAIN."

Barcelona, as is generally known, is the capital of the province bearing the same name and of the district of Catalonia; it has a population of more than 600,000, and is the principal commercial port. The Catalans are "a distinct people, differing so much in their character of exclusiveness, brusque manner, sanguine nature, and peculiar customs from the rest of Spain that, by the latter, they are not classed as Spaniards,—they are outside of Spain." For the benefit of the uninformed, General Reed gives the following particulars concerning the measures taken to preserve peace in the province:

To maintain order in the province each municipality has its police and a detail of the *Guardia Civil*, a semi-military organization, with detachments of the regular army in the principal communities. There is both a civil and a military governor for the province, and each municipality has its *Alcalde* (mayor) and *Ayuntamiento* (council). Besides these, there is in Catalonia a force known as the *Somaten*, comprised of 30,000 civilians . . . it is armed; and the maintenance of peace, or, rather, lack of atrocities, in several of the outlying towns during the riots was due to its efforts.

The riots lasted from Monday, July 26, to August 1,—just one week; and the events of the first day are thus recorded:

Early in the morning of this day (the 26th) shots were heard in different parts of the city; they proceeded from all kinds of arms in the hands of men, boys, and the police and *Guardia Civil*. Small groups passed among the various factories and shops, persuading the workmen



RIOTERS OBSTRUCTING THE RAILROAD IN CALLE ARAGON, A STREET IN BARCELONA.



ESCOLAPIOS DE SAN ANTONIO, BARCELONA.

(Extending one block and part of two others on the ronda. It was a church convent and educational institution valued at about \$1,000,000.)

to join a general strike, to be of a pacific nature. As a rule the invitation was well received and the establishments closed. By 10 a.m. work was generally suspended, the groups increased in size, and many women were observed among them, wearing white ribbons at the breast.

The street cars, trying to circulate, caused frequent collisions between the strikers, the police, and *Guardia Civil*, there were shots exchanged, bugle calls, and more extensive firing,—a few volleys. The street cars were finally stopped, some cars placed across the track, and trolley poles broken; some private carriages were damaged. After 7 p.m., as given out officially, there were three of the *Guardia Civil* and eight police wounded, three strikers killed and several wounded.

At noon, owing to the serious aspect of affairs, there was a meeting of the city authorities, which resulted in the civil governor, Señor Ossorio y Gallardo, transferring reluctantly his authority to the captain-general of the province and district, Don Luis de Santiago.

During the day a railroad bridge at Terrasa,—twenty-five kilometers northwest of Barcelona,—was burned and a captain, a lieutenant, and a private of the *Guardia Civil* wounded in the attempt to prevent the disaster.

All newspapers suspended work. The night was comparatively quiet; but early in the morning of Tuesday, the 27th, it was readily observed that the strike which was to be for twenty-four hours only, and so understood by several societies that joined it, would continue. . . . All communications, except that with France, had been intercepted.

During the forenoon of Tuesday infantry patrolled the streets. The captain-general

issued an order to the effect that persons attempting to block the public way would be shot without warning. During the day a Jesuit establishment was attacked and successfully defended. As night approached convents and churches in different parts of the city were burning. The street firing was continuous, though somewhat ineffective owing to the gaslights having been extinguished. The night is described as "one of terror to the peaceful residents of the city." Thirty-four churches and convents were sacked and entirely destroyed; eighty-five others sacked and partly demolished; on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday more shooting, further conflagrations, and effective work by the troops, especially the artillery. Saturday being pay-day of the workmen, it was agreed to pay all who should present themselves for work on the following Monday. This had a remarkable effect in tranquillizing matters. The residents were invited by the captain-general to resume their ordinary occupations, and one street railway resumed operations. The cafés began to open their doors. On Sunday, August 1, the city "began its resumption of normal conditions," and on the third "all were discussing the Barcelona riots of 1909 as things of the past." The number of killed and wounded among the troops, the police, the

Guardia Civil, and civilians as officially reported was much understated.

General Reed gives some interesting details as to the procedure of the rioters:

As a rule, the monks, friars, priests, and nuns that, in their own dress or disguised as peasants, had escaped from their church or convent, and sought refuge in the parochial buildings of a neighboring town, were ejected by the rioters and driven from the town. Some of the priests were inhumanly, even unspeakably, maltreated; they were the victims of the very incarnation of hatred. In Barcelona the incident which most attracted public attention was the barbarous treatment of the dead nuns. . . . The ruffians disinterred sixteen of these. . . . The losses by sacking were in many instances great, especially from the convents and colleges. . . . One mother superior lost in convertible bonds \$40,000. . . . By the fire very valuable works of art and scientific instruments were destroyed, and the Padres Escolapius lost a magnificent library. . . . About 5000 children were rendered temporarily homeless.

The procedure in destroying buildings was generally as follows:

A comparatively small army of men presented themselves simultaneously at each of several convents or churches. They were provided with kerosene and implements of destruction. Having entered, by force if necessary, the kerosene was thrown on inflammable material by some, while others ransacked the

building for valuables, in which they were aided by a lot of women who followed on the heels of the incendiaries. The sacking concluded, the match was applied and the party escaped, usually before the city guards were aware of the attempt.

As to the cause of this wholesale destruction and desecration, General Reed is of opinion that "the strike and incendiarism respectively throughout the provinces were simultaneous, showing preconcert. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the laboring classes and anarchists,—if not identical, to some extent at least,—worked together, that in some previous meeting the plan of operations effected was mutually agreed upon and the dates fixed for carrying it out. Anarchism is rife in all Catalonia, and particularly in Barcelona. It is taught to the lower or ignorant classes by at least one of the prominent political parties,—the radical Republicans,—represented by about 25,000 in Barcelona and 75,000 outside. Lerroux is a leader of this party and has been its delegate, or representative, in the general Cortes at Madrid several times in the past fifteen years. In his speeches at the party meetings he has openly advocated contempt for law and order, the equal distribution of wealth by force if necessary, and has described the priests and clergy generally as a band of robbers."

FRANCISCO FERRER: ROGUE OR MARTYR?

SEVERAL weeks have passed since the execution of Professor Ferrer in Barcelona and the tumult it awakened has by no means subsided. Meetings of protest are still held in every part of the world, resolutions condemning the clericals and the Spanish Government are passed at almost every gathering of socialists, labor men, and liberals, and a lively warfare is carried on between the Freemasons and the Catholics. Various cities of France and Italy named streets after Ferrer, and the demonstration in Paris was so overwhelming that the next day *Jaures'* paper, *L'Humanité*, expressed its gratitude with a "Merci, Paris!" Even impartial witnesses,—if there are impartial witnesses in this case,—declare that never since the Commune or the Dreyfus affair has Paris been so stirred. Speaking of the general impression produced by the killing of Ferrer the *London Nation* says:

We doubt if any single event in European history has called forth such spontaneous and violent indignation among the peoples of Europe as the execution of Ferrer by the Spanish Government. From all over France, from the chief cities and coast towns of Italy, from the German capitals and working centers, from the lesser states, such as Holland and Sweden, and even from the University of St. Petersburg, comes the same story of indignant protest, stormy meetings, riots, boycott, and savage denunciation of clericalism and despotism. It is natural that the flame should have burnt most fiercely among the Latin races, partly owing to their more demonstrative temperament and partly because clericalism is to them still a present or a very recent danger. But, in reality, the indignation has been no less strong among ourselves, who have known that danger only in mild forms or by old memories. Even if we made light of a Trafalgar Square demonstration and attempts to threaten the Spanish Embassy as mere turbulence, there would remain the large and orderly meetings, the resolutions of societies of every kind throughout the kingdom, and the condemnation of the act by all the important newspapers, except those which feel



FERRER'S EXECUTION.

KING ALFONSO (looking at the banners which say: "We demand an open trial," "We demand freedom of the press"): "You stupids, that is the very reason I shot him. It's my business."

From the *Amsterdamer* (Amsterdam).

bound to deride every expression of the popular mind unless it supports the forces of reaction.

Great interest naturally attaches to the answer which the Spanish Government has to offer to the charge that Ferrer was not given a fair trial and that he was condemned on insufficient evidence, or on no evidence at all. Señor Maura, while still Premier, declared that the government had convincing evidence which it would produce. So far it has not been produced. A correspondent to the New York *Evening Post*, strongly biased in favor of the clericals and the Spanish Government, volunteers the information that in Spain court-martial, or, as he calls it, "the legal military tribunal," is the regular form of administering justice. However, even some of the Catholic papers seem to recognize the mistake that has been committed. The London *Catholic Times*, for example, says: "We think that the Spanish Government were not well advised in refusing Ferrer a trial of the ordinary kind before a jury, in subjecting the proceedings to a strict censorship, and in refusing the petition

for the commutation of the death sentence."

The Madrid *Epoca* declares that the trial was public, that the prisoner was not condemned because of any general revolutionary ideas he entertained or taught, but on the charge of having led a band of anarchistic rioters through the streets of Barcelona. And the *Epoca* further declares, and in this declaration it is supported by a kindred spirit, the Paris *Gaulois*, that the witnesses who testified to having seen Ferrer lead the mob were thoroughly disinterested, and that Ferrer's counsel could not shake their testimony,—this statement in view of the fact that in Spanish military courts, as is well known, witnesses are not permitted to be questioned by the defense, and the defendant is not even allowed to see the witnesses against him. The *Evening Post*, the same paper which published the anti-Ferrer correspondence mentioned above, describes the methods of a Spanish court-martial in general, and of that which tried Ferrer in particular, as follows:

Now the *Post* has brought pretty full accounts of the actual trial, and we must say at once that the proof adduced against Ferrer was one of the flimsiest, and that no civil court in Christendom would have considered it sufficient to connect him directly with the burning and massacres in Barcelona. It is claimed that "he was tried by a legal and respectable tribunal and enjoyed all the guarantees which the courts of civilized nations afford." But this is misleading. Ferrer was tried by a court-martial after the official proclamation of a "suspension of the guarantees,"—the Spanish phrase for declaring martial law. . . . Under Spanish military law no witnesses at all are permitted to come in person before the court; only their depositions are read. How these depositions were obtained, whether under duress or even torture,—as was charged in the case of military executions in the Montjuich fortress in 1900,—the accused is not permitted to know. He can neither confront nor cross-examine the witnesses against him. All he can do is to make his denials. It is evident that if the court is at all prejudiced against him he labors under a fearful disadvantage.

Alfred Naquet, a close friend of Ferrer, writing in the *Grande Revue*, says the following:

I received several letters from Ferrer informing me of the course of his trial. Possessing these documents, possessing the correspondence that passed between him and myself and other friends before his arrest, during his last stay in Barcelona, as well as during his stay in London from March to June before his return to Spain, and, finally, possessing the complete knowledge of the opinions and projects of a friend of thirty years who kept nothing a secret from me, I say positively without fear of being in the least mistaken: "Ferrer was innocent of all the events that occurred in Catalonia for which he

was shot to death. In saying this I am not expressing a mere conviction, but an absolute certitude. I do not think Ferrer was innocent. I know he was innocent."

Georg Brandes, in a dispassionate review of the case in the *Neue Freie Presse*, describes the partiality of the judges, the applause with which they received every charge against Ferrer, and the sarcastic look and shrug of the shoulders which greeted every piece of evidence adduced in favor of Ferrer. Brandes joins Anatole France, Sudermann, Hauptmann, Haeckel, and Maeterlinck in characterizing the sentence as legal murder.

The conservative press seems to be particularly displeased with Ferrer's personal appearance. He was insignificant looking, a corpulent, chubby-faced little anarchist. They also mathematically calculated that he did not have a single original idea. As to his ability as an educator not even the reactionary press denies him that. His personal friends, however, seem not to have been struck by his lack of originality, and it is

difficult to conceive of a man who had so many and such enthusiastic followers as lacking distinction even in personal appearance. Alfred Naquet says of his idealism:

Ferrer was undoubtedly a "revolutionary," if by that word is understood that he desired and hoped for a social transformation that would give the world ever more light, more liberty, more human happiness. At the age of twenty he believed that this revolution would be brought about by force, but as he grew maturer his opinions on this point underwent a change. He certainly did not repudiate the use of force in the service of liberty. He knew that when the hour should strike it would be necessary to use force in order to achieve the grand transformation which the progress of generations is slowly preparing.

Lut he was temperamentally entirely absorbed by his interest in his educational work, the work which fertilizes the mind and without which force can produce nothing. Ferrer has often been called an anarchist. I protest against this name because ignorant people do not apply it to such philosophers as Proudhon and Elisée Reclus, but to propagandists of the deed, and because the monks, instead of seeing in anarchism a social concept, regard it simply as a form of terrorism. An anarchist in this sense Ferrer was not.

THE RIVIERA'S FLOWER INDUSTRY.

IF you take your atlas in hand and turn to the map of Italy you will in the upper left corner find a piece of water marked Ligurian Sea, with Corsica to the south of it and Genoa situated on its northern shore. The shore line extending from the French frontier to the Gulf of Spezia forms an arc whose curve, measuring about 150 miles in length, is by geographers divided into two parts. These are the Riviera di Levante and the Riviera di Ponente, or the east and the west coast (*riviera* signifying *coast*); the eastern section is usually ignored by us Americans, while the western we almost invariably speak of as the Italian Riviera, meaning even then little more than the territory adjacent to San Remo. Our error will, however, stand us in good stead while we follow the writer who in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) tells us something about "The Flower Industry of the Ligurian Coast Line," for Gustavo Vagliasindi,—the head of San Remo's traveling body of lecturers on agriculture,—here discourses mainly on activities in the San Remo district, the hub of this industry, although he also mentions facts showing that along the east coast great and rapid progress is being made.

Enjoying a mild climate and the shelter of a high "pre-Alpine" range, the favored tracts sprout forth vast quantities of the carnation, rose, and violet (these are the leaders in the order named), and of the smilax, Easter flower, daisy, narcissus, mignonette, acacia, besides other varieties still. Translated into American terms of commerce, the value of the cut-flower business, as represented by the shipment figures of the shore railroad system, mounts up to two million dollars a year. This reckoning implies the omission of the light summer trade, from June to September. As stated, the bulk of the growing is done in the region of San Remo, which town, together with the neighboring towns of Ventimiglia, Bordighera, Ospedaletti, San Stefano, Taggia, and Coldirodi, may be designated as the most important centers of the industry. During its precarious early life, when there was a great deal to be done in the way of clearing, stoning, leveling, irrigating, the floriculture of this district was carried on in a somewhat haphazard and primitive fashion, and with uncertain profits. But in recent years the whole process of planting, training, picking, transporting, and selling has been thoroughly methodized.



THE RIVIERA FLOWER MARKET.

(Waiting for the signal to begin selling.)

Now, under official auspices and regulation, daily markets are held at the above centers, and in the opinion of the author said markets form the most interesting and original expression of the peculiar local industry which he speaks about in the pages of the *Nuova Antologia*.

The flowers are gathered the night before or very early in the morning; they are bunched in masses and placed for the night or the few hours remaining before the market time with their stems in vessels of water. They are then arranged by varieties, and properly trimmed. In bouquets of dozens or hundreds the cut flowers are laid lengthwise in oval baskets, or in star formation in round baskets, according as the stems are long or short. Carried by a hastening lot of wagonets, omnibus coaches, chaises, and other vehicles of every date and shape, and on the heads of scurrying men and women, the baskets, covered with newspapers or cloth, arrive at the markets. These are held in the public squares of the different centers, where the baskets are aligned closely on the ground in long rows, allowing sufficient intermediate space for pedestrians. The serried files of baskets thus remain covered up until a communal guard or police official has collected the tax [of one or two cents] payable for temporary occupation of public ground. Previous to the right moment no seller may uncover any wares, in obedience to the regulations governing flower markets, superintended by a commission that settles all disputes without appeal. Punctually at the moment

fixed for the opening the guard blows a whistle. For an instant the hum and bustle of the multitude ceases, while the venders are speedily disclosing their wares and the wholesale buyers are making for points of vantage. The baskets uncovered and the flowers adjusted and well displayed, the bustle and commotion are resumed, bargains struck in a flash, hesitating offers mumbled, vigorous refusals and persistent bids exchanged. . . . A few seconds from the beginning of the display the best baskets are covered up again because sold, they leave the files, and are taken away to the dealers' carts. . . . A half hour after the opening of the flower market the square has returned to its normal aspect, and so remains until the same period of the following day.

The lively activity of the markets is rivaled by that of the packing depots, where girls expert in quick and deft fingering of this fragile commodity put forth their best efforts to get the flowers ready for dispatch by special trains, until whose departure carts piled high with the sweet-scented freight come rushing up to the station doors at a gallop.

To the population of the Ligurian littoral floriculture has thus become an inestimable economic boon. The industry is spreading in a substantial and gratifying manner, and, apart from occasional ill choice of soil or locality, is being conducted on principles showing ever more and more development in practical and scientific directions.

WHAT OUR CHEWING GUM IS MADE OF.

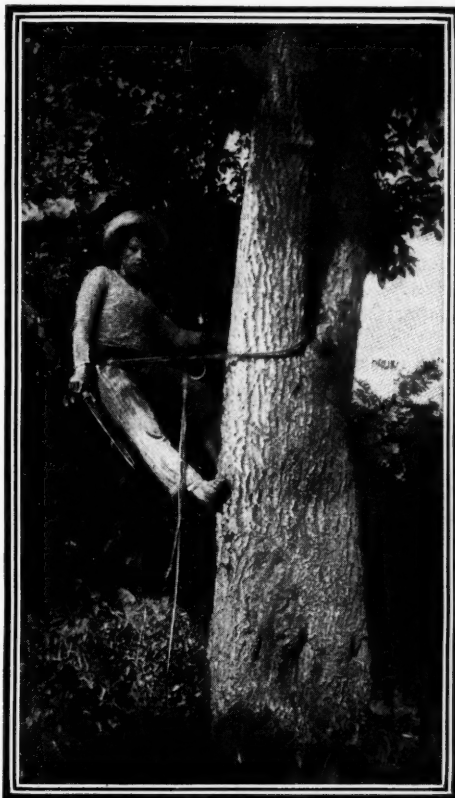
IT will, we think, cause some surprise, even to the most inveterate "ruminator," to learn that nearly three billion pieces of chewing gum are manufactured in the United States annually. According to Mr. Russell Hastings Millward, in the October *Bulletin* of the International Union of the American Republics, practically all of this is made from one product of tropical America,—chicle. Chicle is obtained from the tree *Achras sapota*, which is indigenous to Central America, the northern countries of South America, and certain States of Mexico. The tree in its wild state frequently attains a height of 50 feet, and is generally found in groups. Being straight and having a clear length, it is most desirable for timber. Formerly the Sapodilla pear, which it produced, was a popular fruit in Latin-American markets; but owing to "the demand for chicle gum, and the attractive rewards offered for its gathering, the fruit is now seldom dealt in by the natives."

The operations of gathering chicle and preparing it for market resemble those of the maple-sugar industry. They are thus described by Mr. Millward:

Throughout the rainy season, and while the sap is up, the tapping is done by the chicle gatherers, or *chicleros*, as they are called. Their outfit is most simple and consists in nothing more than a piece of rope and a machete. By means of this rope, which is fastened about the waist and slipped around the tree, the *chiclero* is enabled to hold any desired position and wield the machete in cutting the incisions or gullies.

In tapping the trees a V-shaped incision is cut spirally all around the tree, the arms of the cut extending upward, in order to permit the sap to flow freely to the bottom, where a receptacle is placed at the end of the gully. The sap has the appearance of milk as it flows from the tree, but it afterward takes on a yellowish color and thickens until it is about the same consistency as treacle. In this state the sap averages about eight pounds to the gallon.

Excessive bleeding of the sap will cause the tree to decay rapidly, so that great care is necessary not to cut too deeply. Formerly the *chicleros* were paid 10 or 15 cents a pound for the sap, and they gathered it "without regard to the injuries sustained by the trees"; but now on many of the large estates labor is paid for by the week, day, or month, thus avoiding the tendency to promiscuous tapping. Moreover, the Latin-American governments, when granting con-



A "CHICLERO" AT WORK.

(The gatherer of the chicle gum climbs the tree by a native rope device. He carries with him the machete with which he makes the incision for collecting the gum.)

cessions for the gathering of chicle in the national forest reservations, require that natives be "properly instructed in the gathering and preparation of the gum." The method of preparing the sap is as follows:

After the sap is gathered it is carried to the boiling-shed and by a rather primitive boiling process is brought to the proper consistency. As the operation continues it is necessary to knead the mass from time to time in order to extract the water. . . . In the old days much deception was practiced by the *chicleros*, who, in order to increase the weight, would insert stones, bark, sand, or wood in the boiling chicle before it was formed into loaves. This clever deception is a thing of the past, however, as the contract calls for a pure, straight article, and there is little opportunity of adding any foreign substances. . . . The process of manufacture consists in simply mixing and boiling the gum,

in copper kettles, to a required consistency and adding some flavoring extract, such as vanilla, peppermint or wintergreen, and sugar, after which it is transferred to large centrifugal receivers. Here it is whipped into a dough and afterward removed to tables and kneaded in powdered sugar. It is then rolled into sheets, cut to desired sizes, dried, wrapped by machinery in attractive papers, and placed in boxes ready for the market.

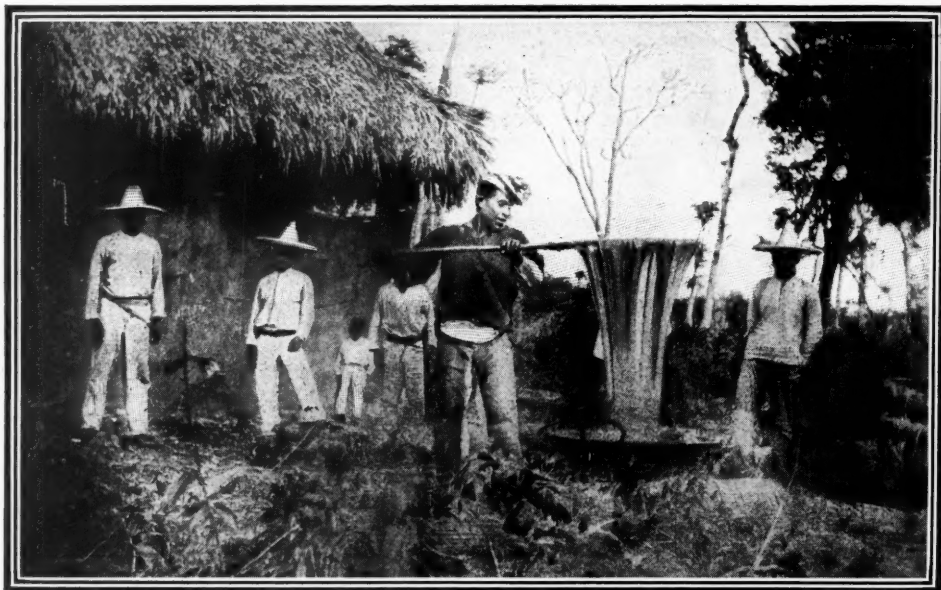
It will be gratifying to "gum fiends" to learn that the numerous gum factories throughout the United States are "sanitary in every particular" and that "methods of absolute cleanliness prevail in each department." Also that "an official report by the Department of Commerce and Labor states that a chewing-gum factory was "the second cleanest plant inspected in the United States." The product is pronounced a pure and wholesome article and harmless to "its vast and faithful army of consumers."

The use of chewing gum is worldwide, and apparently increasing. "Its distribution extends in the western hemisphere from Hudson's Bay to the Argentine Republic; in the East from London to Hong-Kong; and the inhabitants of the Australian and South African colonies are large and ever-increasing consumers." Some idea of the enormous proportions of the chewing-gum industry may be

gained from the estimate of a prominent manufacturer, that "sufficient chewing gum is produced each year to supply every human being on earth with two sticks, and that the daily energy expended in the consumption of this popular masticatory is equal to that necessary to light a city of 250,000 inhabitants for the same period."

Chicle has advanced in price very rapidly. "Prior to 1888 it sold for from 7 to 8 cents per pound; in 1896 it sold for 36 cents per pound; now it is selling for 48 cents per pound." In 1885 the United States imported 929,959 pounds of chicle; in the year ended June 30 last, 5,450,139 pounds.

The gum was known to Spanish explorers 500 years ago; they reported that the Indians employed it "to quench thirst and relieve exhaustion." The wood is "of a reddish color, closely resembling mahogany, is quite hard, heavy, compact in texture, and fine-grained." Prehistoric door frames and rafters of sapota wood "are found among the Mexican ruins, and are still in an excellent state of preservation." To-day cabinetmakers employ the wood in the manufacture of high-grade furniture. Where care has been taken, trees have in some instances been tapped for twenty-five years.



PRIMITIVE METHOD OF BOILING THE CHICLE GUM.

(After gathering the sap, the mass is boiled in primitive kettles in the open air until the water is evaporated and nothing but the pure gum remains.)

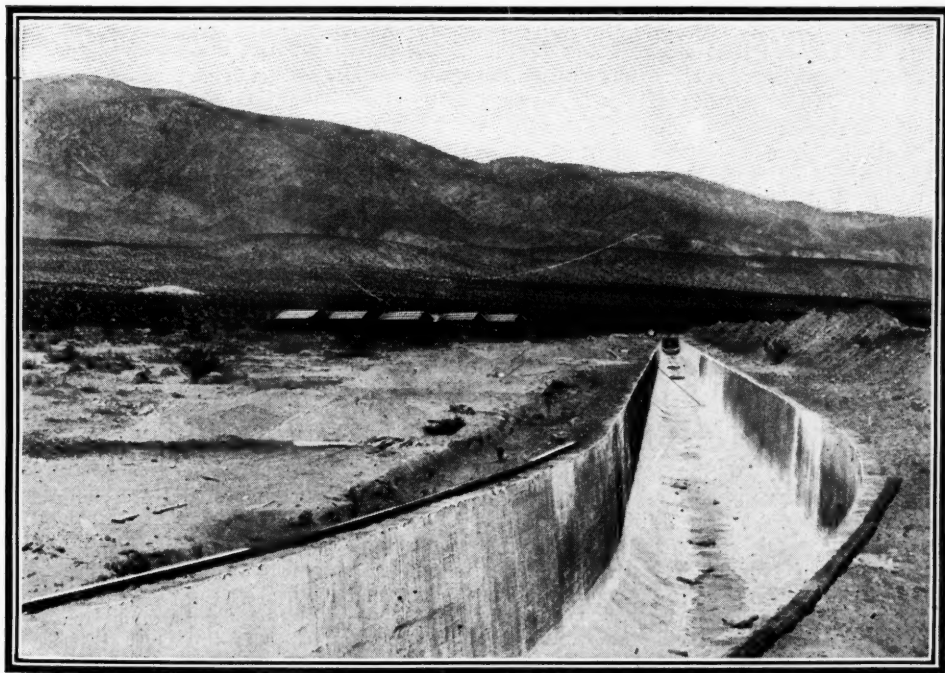
WATER AND POWER FOR LOS ANGELES.

THE city of Los Angeles, Cal., is carrying out a combined water supply, irrigation, and power project which the Water Board of that city characterizes as "one of the boldest schemes for providing a municipal water supply ever undertaken by a city." It embraces the construction of 240 miles of aqueduct at a cost of \$24,500,000. Mr. Burt A. Heinly contributes to the current number of the *Engineering Magazine* an interesting account of the plan, construction, and purposes of the aqueduct, in a note to which the editors of that publication state that, while it is their "strong belief that it is not one of the functions of government, whether State or municipal," to undertake projects of the kind (if private funds are available), the Los Angeles scheme "appears to be an exceptional instance, owing its extraordinary success to an exceptional personality." The editors say further that they believe "that to the man, rather than to the system, the admirable results achieved must be attributed, and that they deserve publicity as a model and standard to be striven

for elsewhere." The man referred to is Mr. William Mulholland, Water Superintendent of Los Angeles. Mr. Heinly writes:

Five years ago scoffers looked upon the project as the phantasmal scheme of William Mulholland,—a scheme made impossible by the tremendous difficulties to be overcome. To-day three thousand men toiling in the heat of the Mojave Desert, the panting and puffing of a dozen steam shovels, and the clank and clug and whirr of tunnel machinery are evidences that the chimera of five years ago is at the present moment very much of a reality.

The project was the direct result of Los Angeles' "crying need for a larger domestic water supply. This need led to the discovery of the Owens River, 250 miles to the northward, in the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, as the source from which this necessity might be procured"; and the scheme was made possible financially by the opportunities "of irrigation and of the development of electric power." It is proposed to construct within the next five years 240 miles of aqueduct and to deliver through this "into the San Fernando Valley, at the



A MILE OF COMPLETED AQUEDUCT IN THE HEART OF THE MOJAVE DESERT.

(The cover remains to be put on.)

mouth of which Los Angeles is situated, 280,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours." For nearly the whole distance the route lies through an "absolute desert which offers no food for man or beast, and little, if any, water."

For 60 miles the survey runs through a mountainous district, 300 to 1200 feet above the floor of the desert, where Nature in her wildest mood has created a topsy-turvy land of rocky buttes, needle peaks, and canyons seared by volcanic fires and carved deeply by storms of sand and rain. For 5 miles the way leads beneath the Coast Range of mountains. Before the city's engineers began their work the stage coach of the days of '49 and the saddle-horse formed the only means of conveyance and communication.

To obtain possession of the required water the city purchased 140 square miles of territory in the valley through which the Owens River flows; and the work has now been two years under way. Of a projected steam railroad 120 miles across the Mojave Desert, 80 miles are in operation; more than one hundred miles of well-ballasted road, some of it blasted out of solid rock, have been built; and 90 miles of pipe lines have been laid to insure an adequate supply of pure water wherever the aqueduct forces are engaged. To save the manufacturers' profits on cement, of which 1,180,000 barrels will be required, the city has gone into the cement business, and is now operating the "only municipal cement mill in the world," with a capacity of 1000 barrels a day. Telephone lines connect the various camps with the aqueduct headquarters in Los Angeles. From 3000 to 5000 men are employed on the works; and these "are well housed and well fed and are watched over by a corps of physicians." Mr. Heinly gives the following particulars concerning the aqueduct system:

Five large reservoirs are to be constructed,

one 35 miles above the intake to impound flood waters, another 60 miles below the intake for clarifying and storing the seasonal discharge, a third at the foot of the Coast Range in the Antelope Valley for regulation when the power plants are in operation, and two in the San Fernando Valley for impounding and distribution purposes. This system of reservoirs will have an aggregate capacity of 376,256,000,000 gallons.

The first 22 miles is a canal, 50 feet wide and 10 feet deep. The size and shape for the remaining distance are determined by the natural conditions. . . . The average size is 12 feet wide by 10 feet deep, of monolithic concrete construction, covered for the major distance with slightly curved top of reinforced concrete heavily girdered. There are 22 miles of canal, 152 miles of cement-lined conduit, 29 miles of tunnels through rock and earth, 14 miles of steel siphons, 8 to 10 feet in diameter, and 2 miles of flumes. . . . The elevation at the intake is 3800 feet; at Los Angeles less than 300 feet. The water may therefore be carried by a gravity flow the entire distance to points where it is to be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

To meet the cost the city of Los Angeles has issued bonds, taxing itself at \$88 per capita. The city was called upon to defend in the courts its right to do its own work.

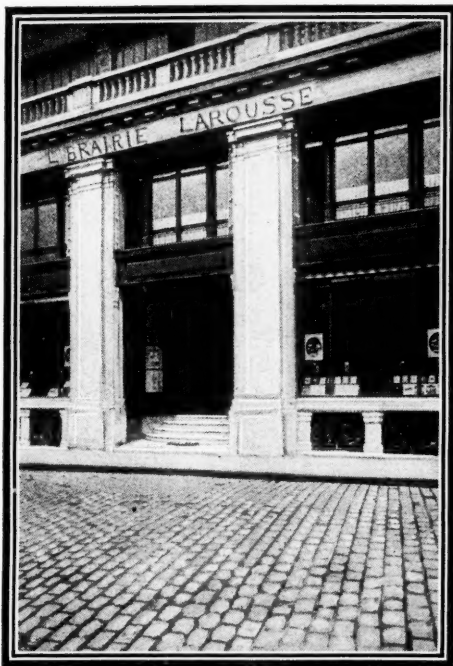
A restraining suit was filed by contractors in which it was alleged that it was contrary to the city charter, and that the work could be done cheaper and quicker under private contract than by force account. In refuting these last arguments the city filed its cost data sheets, wherein it was shown that not only was the work being carried on at a smaller figure than the engineer's estimates, but that this was less than one-half the bid of the lowest contractor.

As the daily capacity of the conduit is to be 280,000,000 gallons, and the domestic consumption of the city is only 35,000,000, a large quantity will be available for irrigation purposes and for the supply of cities in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles. The date set for the completion of the aqueduct is the spring of 1913.

FAMOUS FRENCH PUBLISHING HOUSES.

"TO have published the 'Waverley Novels,' or 'Vanity Fair,' or the works of Charles Dickens, or the 'Comédie Humaine' of Honoré de Balzac, or Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables' is a distinction which the world at large has only half appreciated. While the first and great debt that posterity owes is to the geniuses who conceived and wrote those masterpieces, there is a secondary debt owed to the men whose

courage and judgment led them to present those masterpieces to the world in material form." This passage occurs in a "foreword" to an article in the *Bookman*, by Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn, on the publishing houses of France; and there is no doubt its assertion is well founded. In his article Mr. Sanborn includes an account of the negotiations whereby the young Belgian Albert Lacroix came to publish Hugo's "Les Mis-



THE HOUSE OF LAROUSSE IN THE RUE DE MONTPARNASSE, PARIS.

érables. Lacroix had heard that Hugo had just finished it, and he "swore solemnly to Verboeckhoven, his partner, 'Les Misérables' shall be mine." He sent a letter to the author, professing a willingness to accept any condition and to subscribe to any demands. Hugo's son Charles, who happened to be in Brussels, acted as go-between. The negotiations were proceeding rapidly when Hugo expressed a wish to see Lacroix and invited the latter to visit him. The interview is thus described:

Immediately after lunch the poet set about dictating to the publisher a contract remarkable for its precision and prudence. Lacroix was not a little troubled as he wrote: he bound himself to disburse sums of which he did not possess the first sou. Where should he find the 125,000 francs to be paid on the delivery of the manuscript? . . . It only remained for the contracting parties to place their signatures at the bottom of the document. As he was about to sign, Albert Lacroix was seized with a strange scruple. He discerned, upon a corner of the desk, an enormous pile of blackened sheets. It was the manuscript of the first two volumes of "Les Misérables." He would have liked to touch them, to turn them over, to run his eye through them. Timidly he confessed this desire.

"May I—examine—a little—the manuscript?"

The hand of Hugo fell heavily upon the sheets. . . .

"No. It is impossible. . . . Suppose it is blank paper. I have put my name there. That suffices."

Lacroix yearned to have the earth open and engulf him. He had offended his poet, his god. How expiate such a piece of tactlessness? He lifted toward him eyes charged with repentance. Then seizing the contract he affixed his signature beside that of Victor Hugo.

The book was published the same day in Paris, Brussels, Leipsic, London, Milan, Madrid, Rotterdam, Warsaw, Budapest, and Rio de Janeiro. Lacroix sold 600,000 copies, which netted him a million francs,—a great fortune in those days.

One of the best known publishing houses in Paris is that of Hachette et Cie. In 1822 the government of the Restoration closed the École Normale. Among those who were thereby prevented from becoming professors was Louis Hachette. He bought "the little book business of Brédif in the dingy Rue Pierre-Sarrasin" and proceeded to publish improved editions of the classics. He died in 1864, and three years later the annual sales of the house were reported as amounting to 9,000,000 francs annually. Hachette et Cie was "one of the first houses to realize the possibilities of railroad sales and to make a feature of illustrated editions,—it may be almost said to have been the discoverer of Gustave Doré,—and of illustrated periodicals. The fingers of both hands would not suffice to count the magazines it publishes. Zola was for a while employed in the Hachette offices.

The rise of the house of Larousse (now Hollier, Larousse et Cie) is even more remarkable than that of Hachette. Pierre Larousse was the son of a plowmaker of Toucy. At twenty he was in charge of the Toucy grammar school, and while there perceived the defective nature of the text-books in use. He determined to prepare fresh books, and with the little money he had saved went to Paris to complete his education.

Every month his good mother sent him an enormous pot of melted butter; and, thanks to this highly concentrated nourishment, which he supplemented with bread and onions, his scanty savings lasted him eight years. Then he taught for three years in a private school, devoting his spare time to writing his text-books and to gathering material for an encyclopedic dictionary. . . . He dreamed of publishing such a dictionary as had never been seen.

He began issuing his text-books in 1852, and thirteen years later had made a fortune and was issuing the first installment of his



THE HOUSE OF HACHETTE IN THE BOULEVARD ST. GERMAIN.

(This publishing firm regards instruction as its peculiar mission. It was one of the first houses to realize the possibilities of railway sales and to make a feature of illustrated editions. Emile Zola, as a young man, was employed in the Hachette offices.)

Grand Dictionnaire Universel. He disliked bookkeeping, and paid his authors himself on the spot. One of them says:

When we handed him our copy we handed him with it a statement of the number of lines it made. So many lines at so much, total so much. He glanced at the total, plunged his hand into his right trousers' pocket, pulled out bills, silver, and gold pell-mell and paid. No receipt. He was a simplifier.

By working fifteen or sixteen hours a day, he in 1871 had finished the entire work, 400 octavo volumes of 500 pages each. His health then broke down completely. Other Paris publishing houses included in Mr. Sanborn's paper are those of Charpentier, founded by Gervais Charpentier in 1835. Georges Charpentier, Gervais' successor, was the friend of Flaubert, the Goncourts, and Zola. The house published "the first volume of the Rougon-Macquart series in 1872, and from that time on Zola seems never to have so much as considered making a change."

In fact, the friendship of Zola and Georges Charpentier constitutes one of the most beautiful and touching chapters in literary history. The Charpentier family and the Zola family went to the theater and the art salons together. . . . The Zolas took a great interest in the Charpentier babies, and Zola became the godfather of one of them. Madame Charpentier, a brilliant woman of the world, supplied Zola with information regarding the usages of society (for his novels), and even secured for him his red ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

Then there is the house of Alphonse Lemerre, the savior of the "Parnassiens," who took "Le Parnasse" in hand and paid the outstanding printers' bills and what was due the authors and contributors and developed the publication until it brought him a fortune. Anatole France was for a time a manuscript reader for Lemerre. Nor must the house of Calmann-Lévy, the "Ticknor and Fields of France," be forgotten, which took its rise in "a reading cabinet and the theatrical book store opened in the Rue Marie Stuart, Paris, by Michel Lévy, in 1836," and which "has achieved the greatest distinction

in the domain of pure literature," and has published for About, Balzac, Chateaubriand, Dumas père and fils, Guizot, Lamartine, Sainte-Beuve, George Sand, Sue, De Tocqueville, and many others equally eminent. Of totally different character is the house of P. V. Stock, tracing back for 200 years, and for 118 years (1782-1900) in the same building as the Comédie Française. Here is published the famous red-covered Anarchist Library, and here from 1897 to 1899 was the meeting place of the leading Dreyfusard spirits. But the boldest of all the Paris publishing houses is the *Mercur de France* in the Rue Condé. It is "a fortnightly review that publishes books."

The *Mercur de France* bears the same relation to symbolism and to the movements that have sprung from or been intimately associated with symbolism that the publishing house of Charpentier bore to realism and the publishing house of Lemerre to the Parnassian movement. It has grouped together practically all the daring writers, and has crystallized practically all the innovating literary activities of a generation. It is too early yet, perhaps, to attempt to determine the place in literature of most of the writers whose works have been printed by the *Mercur de France*; but the works of a number of them, though little known in the Anglo-Saxon countries, have made and are making a strong appeal to the élite, not only of France but of all the Latin countries. Furthermore, the *Mercur de France* is doing more than any other single agency, probably, to familiarize, by publishing translations, French readers with the best products of contemporary foreign literature.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF THE AIR.

THE account of the genesis and development of this new science of the air, as set forth by Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert, in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, reads like a veritable fairy story.

The men whose names are most associated with the investigation of the upper air, he tells us, are Teisserenc de Bort (France), Professor Lawrence Rotch (United States), and Dr. Assmann (Germany).

Professor Rotch's exploration of the lower four miles of air is the best ever made. He is connected with the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, Massachusetts, and, like other air explorers, has used open box-kites. A kite can only fly four miles, and to explore the air above that height and above the six miles that mark the limit of human endurance "sounding balloons" are used, and it is with these balloons that M. de Bort and Dr. Assmann have discovered so much. A large kite, it is interesting to know, pulls so hard that an engine-driven winch has to be used to haul in its long line, ten miles of which may often be out. Theodolites placed on the ground determine in clear weather the elevation of the kite.

M. de Bort used paper balloons, but Dr. Assmann has adopted india-rubber ones, as they reach greater heights than others and reach them more quickly. Sounding balloons are filled with hydrogen gas, which expands with elevation, until it finally causes the balloon to burst. The instruments are not broken as they fall to the ground, because of a parachute, or else an auxiliary balloon which does not explode, used to retard their descent. A printed notice is attached to the basket containing these instruments offering a reward for their return; and more than 95 per cent. of them are returned to the observatories. Sounding balloons often rise up fifteen miles and more, and cover distances of 700 or 800 miles at the rate of forty to eighty miles an hour.

"INTERNATIONAL WEEKS" OF AIR EXPLORATION.

In order to give greater value to the observations made, kites and sounding balloons are sent up on certain agreed-upon dates from the air-exploring stations of the entire world. Usually the time chosen has been in July; this year it is to be in December. As a result of many hundred kite and sounding bal-

loon flights, made by day and by night, in fair weather and foul, overland and sea, at all seasons of the year, and from the equator to the Arctic circle, we have arrived at certain highly interesting facts about the air above us. Indeed, it is amazing to think what unfamiliar conditions exist only seven or eight miles away in the air. Most of us know that the warm air surrounding the earth is only a thin belt, but we do not most of us know that at ten miles above the earth it would not only be bitterly cold, but the sky would appear quite different.

The air is stratified in three more or less distinct layers. In the lowest, of course, we live; it extends for about two miles, and is a region of turmoil, whimsical winds, cyclones and anti-cyclones, as we all know very well. At two miles freezing-point is reached, and then there is a second stratum, extending upward for about another six miles. Here the air grows steadily colder and drier, the lowest temperature so far recorded being 167 degrees below freezing-point F.

Here the air moves in great planetary swirls, produced by the spinning of the earth on its axis, so that the wind always blows in the same easterly direction. The greater the height the more furious is the blast of this relentless gale.

WHEN WE MAY PROPHECY ABOUT THE WEATHER.

After this swirling layer comes the third, or isothermal stratum, discovered almost simultaneously by M. de Bort and Dr. Assmann. This is called the "permanent-inversion stratum," because the temperature increases with the height reached. However, the temperatures so far recorded in the second stratum are not very high, being far below 0 degree F., generally somewhere from 122 degrees to 140 degrees below it. Here the air no longer whirls in a planetary circle; the wind may blow in a direction contrary to that in the second layer; and the air is invariably excessively dry. Just where this third stratum ends no one knows, but it must be at more than eighteen miles above the earth, for sounding balloons have reached this height, but have not found the end of the "permanent-inversion" layer of air. When the influence of the upper regions of air upon the lower is fully understood it may be possible to foretell the weather not merely for a day, but for a week.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS.

NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH.

A COUNTY THAT WON'T PAY.

A LEGAL event in Kansas City last month carries interest not only for the town or county official or voter but also for the many prudent investors who are exchanging railroad stocks, or other securities recently boomed, for the quieter and surer kinds typified by the municipal bond.

The point of the story is that any well-known municipal bond to-day is free from certain dangers of a generation ago.

On October 8, the holder of \$200,000 of bonds issued by St. Clair County, Mo., got a judgment against the county in the Kansas City courts for \$552,321.88,—the enormous addition representing compound interest and costs.

The bonds were issued by the county in 1870 for a railway which was never built, and so this owner wants his money back. In spite of his judgment he cannot get it. The amount would bankrupt the county, and the St. Clair folks feel that the bonds should never have been voted anyhow, because they were not designed to benefit every citizen equally and directly, as does a school bond or a court-house or bridge bond.

Therefore, the United States courts for years have been unable to collect such judgments in St. Clair County. Fifteen county judges have served terms in jail for refusing to enforce the Federal decisions that the county must pay.

Such lessons have been heeded. Nowadays, if you read the face of any municipal bond handled by any firm of any experience at all you will find that the purchaser's money represents a water or lighting system, sewers, an electric light or gas plant, a highway, or some other improvement in which every citizen of the community participates. So it is indeed "as sure as taxes."

BIG RAILROAD EVENTS, WEST AND SOUTH.

THE last spike was driven, on the first of November, in the last link of our newest transcontinental railway, the West-

ern Pacific. It extends the Gould system from Salt Lake City to San Francisco.

Three days later one of the three great Southern systems,—the Seaboard Air Line,—was taken out of the hands of a receiver, much improved physically and with new mileage. Thus the only railroad besides the Chicago Great Western whose failure in 1908 involved the public to any extent, is again in the hands of its owners.

Southern investors who have always loyally backed the Seaboard are pleased at having it returned to them not only without any assessment on stockholders but with a gain of a couple of million tons of coal traffic a year through its connection with the new Clinchfield line, and with a record of careful operation at less than 70 per cent. of income, instead of the more than 76 per cent. of the year before.

The success of the Western Pacific financially will mean greater profits for the more than sixteen thousand miles of other "Gould" roads, especially the Denver & Rio Grande, which takes the "transcontinental" east as far as Denver, the Missouri Pacific, which continues it to St. Louis, and the Wabash, which, with its dependencies, gets to Pittsburg, and was just before the panic about to be connected with the Western Maryland, which reaches the Atlantic.

Thus, the student of American history and railroad rates is interested, together with the owners of "Gould" stocks and bonds, in the showing of earnings the Western Pacific is about to make.

Speaking financially, an enormous traffic will be needed to pay interest on the \$73,000,000 of bonds issued to pay for the steel and concrete bridges, the mountain grades easier than those of competitors, and the other items of "standard construction."

The "Denver" road is pledged to pay, to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western Pacific, any interest not earned by the latter.

Of course, no one doubts the justification of the new road's existence. It penetrates Nevada, Utah, and California, so rich in min-

ing, lumber, and irrigated farming possibilities,—a region hitherto served only by the so-called "Harriman" lines.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

"THE American passion," says Max O'Rell, is to "break the record." One sees much printed glorification of the high marks in industry that were set last month. But it is difficult to find an interpretation not only of the lights these figures reflect but also of the shadows they cast.

The two most impressive broken records were those of iron and bank checks. Iron production, as the basic industry of all, furnished international news when it touched 2,592,000 tons in October,—11 per cent. more than the best month of 1907 even.

Then checks passed through the banks of the country during October to the amount of \$15,851,000,000,—5½ per cent. above the previous record, January, 1906. Nor is wilder stock and bond speculation in New York City to be held accountable. Exclusive of the metropolis, there was an increase of \$880,000,000.

What is the meaning to the workman, the legislator, the owner of stocks and bonds? Are the companies that operate our railroads and factories and other big enterprises really netting more money in proportion to their greater needs?

The first figures seem to answer "Yes." Forty-eight railroads earned 11.76 per cent. more this October than the year before, and twenty-five roads during the first week in November earned 17.49 per cent. more. But these figures are "gross," not net.

Then the big manufacturing plants all report "full capacity," which means 95 or 96 per cent. in real figures, because no group of mills can run in every part all the time. Material may be late or repairs needed. There is activity. But how about profits?

THE PRICE OF MILK AND OF RAILROADS.

HIGH grade bottled milk in New York City was raised from 8 to 9 cents a quart last month. As far away as Nebraska there was a simultaneous complaint,—only 14 quarts obtainable for \$1.

Railroads do not consume milk, but railroad employees do. And last month 125,000 of these were reported as determined upon higher wages.

Thus indirectly but powerfully are railroad expenses heightened by so much every time there is a rise in the price of commodi-

ties, the things we eat, and wear, and furnish and build our houses with, and so on.

Direct influences, of course, are even greater. Of all consumers of paint and iron and other commodities, the railroads are the largest. Now the "index" of these commodity prices, their average, is at present only 2.3 per cent. below the highest mark on record,—made on March 1, 1907. Since July 1, 1896, it has risen no less than 56.7 per cent.

The railroads cannot pass a higher price along to the consumer, as can the milkman or the landlord, the grocer or the tailor.

The figures are striking. While commodity prices were coming up 50 per cent. (1897-1907, inclusive), the average railroad rate throughout the United States, expressed in tenths of a cent per ton per mile, actually fell,—from 7.98 to 7.59. The figures were compiled under the direction of Henry C. Adams, Statistician to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The taxation of railroads last year was \$376 per mile. Ten years before it was only \$247.

One may believe that a rise in the price of milk indicates the prosperity not only of the milkman but also of the farmer. But the movement of which it is a sign does not necessarily bring prosperity to the railroads. They make more dollars perhaps, but it costs them more to make each dollar.

REAL MONEY IN THE BANK, AND THE OTHER KIND.

THE big "industrials," the companies that produce copper, cars, cotton-oil, sugar, chemicals, and the like, smile upon an era of higher prices. Though their raw stuffs cost more, they win because they can charge even more in proportion for their finished product. It is thought more logical to buy shares in their profits at the present time than to buy shares in railroads.

However, some enthusiasts over industrial prospects just now are overlooking the connection between the factory and the bank. Like the stomach and the brain, what ails one ails the other,—a childlike consideration now being ignored by men of large affairs.

When a captain of industry decides to hire more salesmen, build a new wing to his factory, bring out a new "line," he gets more credit from the bank. Then to prove that he is sailing with a fair wind, he points to the item in the newspapers showing that bank deposits are increasing.

The trouble is that this does not necessarily signify any more real money available to finance his expanding career than there was a year ago, when he was sailing close.

Then bank deposits consisted almost entirely of savings, actual cash. Now they consist largely of the very pieces of paper that represent the credits extended to our captain of industry and his fellows.

When the bank lends the manufacturer a hundred thousand dollars on his note and on the strength of a twenty-thousand-dollar cash balance, the happy borrower crosses the aisle, sticks the note in at the receiving teller's window,—and the bank with a pen-stroke has increased its deposits \$100,000.

Yet there is no more cash in that account than there was last year.

For instance, the national banks of the country a couple of months ago had loaned \$278,000,000 more than the year before. But at the same time they had actually lost in specie nearly \$28,000,000. More loans, less cash,—here is the indication of the *minus* amount of real money contained in the \$462,000,000 which had been added to the deposits of these banks.

In the last week of October, and for the first time in more than twenty months, loans ran ahead of deposits among the associated New York banks. Such a sign of "expanding credit" is something the business man ought to watch as closely as the sailor watches a rising wind.

THE TIME TO TEST BANKERS.

AT a time like the present it is plain that whoever popularized the phrase, "As safe as a government bond," caused an infinite lot of trouble. Just now the absolutely safe and popular bond is absolutely not the kind that people ought to buy.

By the bond dealer's attitude on this subject the investor can judge whether he is merely a trader, to be haggled with like any other merchant, or whether he is a member of the bond profession, to be consulted like one's family lawyer or doctor.

To illustrate picturesquely, take the very sound and professional advice in last month's circular from the oldest banking house in the United States. We sum it up as follows: The prices of the high-grade and well-known bonds, such as the railroad first mortgage kind,—the things that in America take the place of "consols" in England and "rentes" in France,—are pronounced to be too high. The bonds are emphatically not the kind to

be purchased by a business man or an institution hoping to sell at higher prices later. Instead, one should buy either short term notes coming due in a year or two,—or leave the money in the bank.

Here is real banking discrimination, not "boosting." It compares significantly with the circular from the same experienced firm exactly two years before, which declared that "conservative investment securities" (meaning the same first mortgage 4 per cent. railroad kind) "are cheaper now than they have been for the past nine years."

All the above, to any other well posted banker, sounds elementary,—merely to be expected from a firm active for more than a century, and a pioneer and large factor in American railroad development. The truth is, however, that most financial folks, even among those that are well qualified to judge, do not commit themselves as strongly at the bottom and the top of the market. It is deemed unwise in many quarters,—too much of "a concession to public opinion."

It takes nothing but arithmetic to figure that, with higher prices for milk and other things the bond owner must buy, he ought to pay less for his bonds, since their coupons call only for fixed amounts.

All this is highly suggestive. The man who buys Union Pacific first 4s now at 103 not only gets less than 4 per cent. on his money but his passion for extreme safety will probably result in a letter to his financial editor in the course of two or three years similar to those now being received from owners of United States Government 2 per cents.

"I bought a thousand-dollar bond two years ago at 106. Now it is at par," writes one correspondent.

Another whose purchase was made in 1902 figures out that he now has a loss of \$90 on every \$1000; yet he thought that nothing could be "as safe as a Government bond."

At those very dates bonds could have been found yielding two and a half to three times as much as the Government 2s, which to-day are selling higher,—the quiet bonds, not unpopular, but non-popular.

Now that movements like this are the subject of timely warnings from those bankers who are professional, and now that daily, weekly, and monthly publications are giving much space to the swings of money rates and their effects upon bonds as well as other things, there is less reason for the intelligent citizen, wherever situated, to feel finance a hopeless mystery.

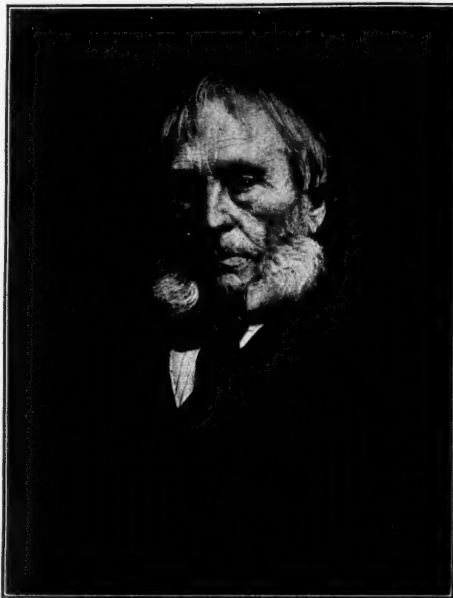
SOME BOOKS OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

BIOGRAPHY, RECOLLECTIONS, MEMOIRS.

That veteran publicist and eminent citizen of New York, Mr. John Bigelow, who is now in his ninety-third year, has just completed three volumes of "Retrospections of an Active Life," in which he not only sets forth his own recollections of events for a period of fifty years ending in 1867 but by reproducing many significant letters and other important documentary material he provides the groundwork of a consecutive history of our national policy for a great part of the period in question. Mr. Bigelow came to New York in the thirties of the last century, and after a few years spent in the profession of the law he entered journalism, becoming the partner and colleague of William Cullen Bryant, of the *Evening Post*, and left that employment to take the post of Consul-General of Paris at the outbreak of our Civil War in 1861. From that time until the close of the Civil War Mr. Bigelow was in a position where he commanded full and intimate knowledge of our relations with France, and particularly of the attempt of the Southern Confederacy to secure the support of the principal European governments. The greater part of these volumes of the "Retrospections" is devoted to the seven years during which Mr. Bigelow was active as a representative of this Government in furthering its interests abroad and circumventing the attempt of the Confederacy to obtain support in France. Many of the letters and other documents included in these volumes are here published for the first time, but even those that have been published by the Government in various official volumes have been comparatively inaccessible to the general reader, and are now arranged in logical order. Mr. Bigelow had a remarkable range of correspondence with American literary men and politicians, and during the time that he occu-

pied the consular post at Paris he received numerous letters from Sumner, Bryant, Longfellow, and other Americans whose interest in our foreign relations at that time was especially acute, and these letters reflect contemporary sentiment in a peculiarly vivid way. Mr. Bigelow was able to render important service by his writings as well as by the influence that he exerted in his official station, and although he did not become Minister to France until the last year of the war, he had already been able

to thwart the purposes of the Confederacy as effectively, perhaps, as if he had represented the country in a higher diplomatic capacity. As American Minister he conducted negotiations that led to the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops after the downfall of Maximilian. Concerning those negotiations the "Retrospections" are rich in new material and must be consulted by future historians of the episode in any attempt to trace the sequence of events. Mr. Bigelow's work is remarkable throughout for its clarity, orderliness, and definiteness of treatment. Each episode in the story is taken up and dealt with by a direct and definitive method. Extraneous material is excluded, and there is practically no wandering from the



JOHN BIGELOW.

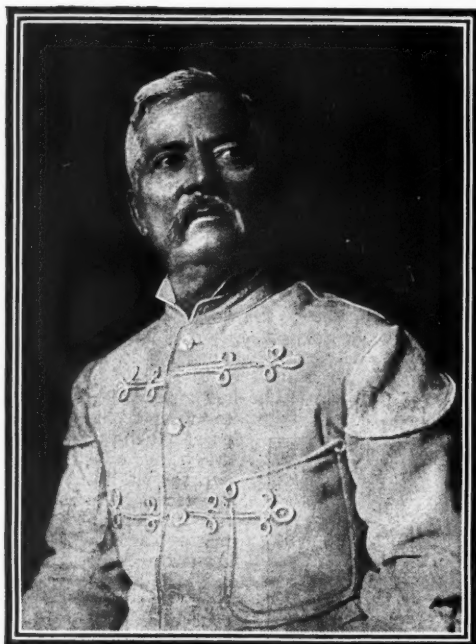
Author of "Retrospections of an Active Life."

straight path of the narrative. Mr. Bigelow's journalistic training and habits are well exemplified in this work, and the burdens of his ninety years rest lightly upon him so far as facility of expression is concerned. It is to be hoped that the series may be continued so as to cover the forty years that have elapsed since Mr. Bigelow's retirement from diplomatic duties, and which have been devoted in the main to literary work.

The world has waited nearly a decade for the authorized autobiography of Henry M. Stanley.² One of the very few men of history who

¹ *Retrospections of an Active Life.* By John Bigelow. Baker & Taylor Co. 3 vols. 1948 pp., ill. \$12.

² *The Autobiography of Henry M. Stanley.* Edited by his wife, Dorothy Stanley. Houghton Mifflin. 551 pp., ill. \$5.



HENRY M. STANLEY.

have been permitted, during their lifetimes to see the full fruits of their labors, Stanley also had the typical career of the Englishman who has served his country at home and abroad. In the autobiography, which has been prepared from a great wealth of material,—journals, letters, and note-books,—there is reproduced the story of the rescue of Livingstone from Stanley's own famous book "Through Darkest Africa," which, in connection with the explorer's own words describing his remarkable career, makes the life story of unusual interest and appeal. Lady Stanley pertinently remarks in her preface upon the fact that her distinguished husband received from the world a good deal of the same ungracious treatment that was accorded to Columbus and other explorers. He was accused of falsehood, forgery, and general rascality. It did not take, however, many months of his Parliamentary career to demonstrate conclusively to the world that Stanley's greatest and most distinguishing characteristic was the ability "to make good." The illustrations of this volume are particularly interesting, and many of them new. Our portrait as given here is reproduced from the frontispiece.

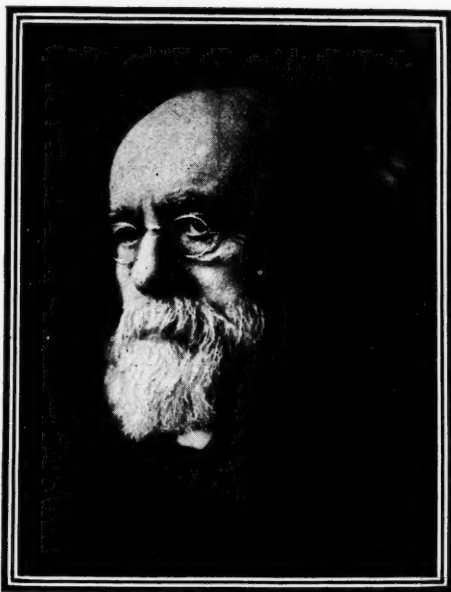
In the opening chapter of his "Recollections"¹ Dr. Washington Gladden modestly disclaims any pretension to important achievements. He describes his story as that of the average American. Nevertheless the period of over half a century that is covered by his volume of "Recollections" is full of historic incident. His boyhood days were passed in the kind of pioneering that was typical of many American family expe-

riences in the decades preceding the Civil War. He was graduated from Williams College in 1859, and served as a clergyman in New York City during the four years of the war. Later he was a member of the staff of the *New York Independent*, but in 1874 he returned to the ministry and has held important pastorates ever since. Dr. Gladden's interest in social questions has made him a prominent contributor to periodicals during the past quarter of a century. He has written many books and taken an important part in the activities of the Congregational denomination. Dr. Gladden's luminous style makes this book of "Recollections" especially attractive.

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's "Reminiscences of a Long Life"² covers almost the same period as Dr. Gladden's "Recollections." Mrs. Pryor was a Virginia woman who went through the perils and sufferings of the Civil War, and then with her husband, the distinguished lawyer Roger A. Pryor, and her little family made a new home in New York City. The Pryors were among the pioneers of the so-called Southern colony in New York, and their recollections of the characteristic Northern attitude toward the "rebels" in the years immediately succeeding the war throw a vivid sidelight on the prejudices and misunderstandings of that time. Judge Pryor won a distinguished professional success in New York in after years, and his wife's "Reminiscences of Peace and War" and other writings have brought her no little literary fame.

Two very entertaining books relating to Illinois politics, chiefly of the latter half of the nineteenth century, have just come from the

² *My Day: Reminiscences of a Long Life.* By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. Macmillan. 454 pp. \$2.25.



From the Baker Art Gallery, Columbus

DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

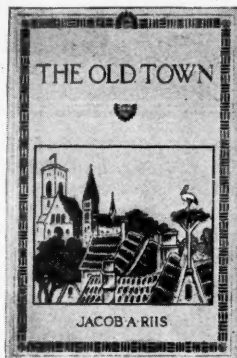
(Author of an entertaining volume of recollections.)

¹ *Recollections.* By Washington Gladden. Houghton Mifflin Company. 431 pp. \$2.

press. Colonel Clark E. Carr has written a searching analysis and review of the career of Stephen A. Douglas,¹ basing his conclusions largely on his personal knowledge of Mr. Douglas' rapid rise to fame, and particularly of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of half a century ago. Although Colonel Carr is himself a Republican, he has become satisfied that scant justice has heretofore been done to Senator Douglas and that his patriotism has not been appreciated. Even before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the advocacy of "popular sovereignty" Senator Douglas had become, in Colonel Carr's opinion, the foremost American statesman. Former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson relates in his new book, "Something of Men I Have Known,"² a great number of entertaining stories, chiefly relating to public life in Illinois during the past half-century. Mr. Stevenson's acquaintance, however, has extended far beyond the bounds of his State, as during his residence in Washington he came in contact with a great number of public men from every part of the country.

The list of famous men who were born in 1809 seems practically inexhaustible. The last of these to be honored with a biography in this anniversary year is Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of the modern reaper.³ Mr. Casson's life of this typical American industrial leader is more than a biographical sketch, since it includes a survey of an industrial era. McCormick's invention made possible the exploiting of our great West as a food-producing section of the country and gave the nation its primacy among the world's granaries. As Mr. Casson observes, "to know McCormick is to know what type of man it was who created the United States of the nineteenth century." Lacking as his life was in picturesque incident, McCormick yet deserves beyond question the title which Mr. Casson bestows on him of the master builder of the modern business of manufacturing farm machinery. "He fed his country as truly as Washington created it and Lincoln preserved it."

In his "Fifty Years in Constantinople"⁴ Dr. George Washburn has embodied the history of Robert College. The history of this institution is of special interest to Americans, by whom it was found-



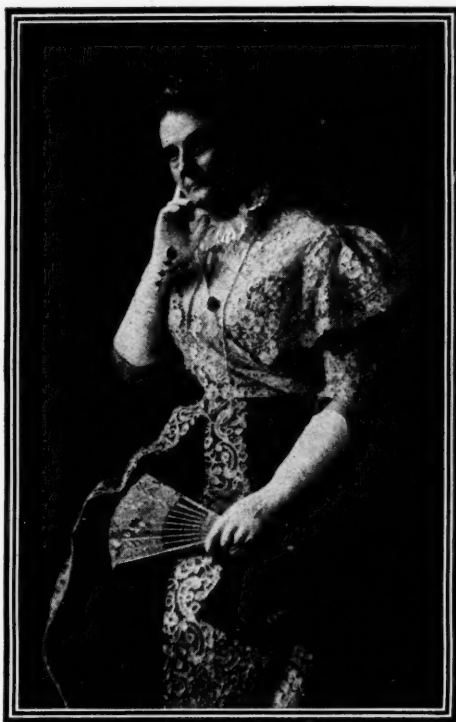
COVER DESIGN.
(Reduced.)

¹ Stephen A. Douglas, His Life, Public Speeches, and Patriotism. By Clark E. Carr. Chicago: McClurg & Co. 306 pp. \$2.

² Something of Men I Have Known. By Adlai E. Stevenson. Chicago: McClurg & Co. 454 pp. \$2.75.

³ Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work. By Herbert N. Casson. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 276 pp. \$1.50.

⁴ Fifty Years in Constantinople. By George Washburn. Houghton Mifflin. 302 pp., ill. \$3.



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MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR.

(Author of "Reminiscences of a Long Life.")

ed and to whom it is indebted for a long series of benefactions. Dr. Washburn's book has one other feature of almost equal interest, and that is a review of the last fifty years of Turkish politics leading up to the recent revolution.

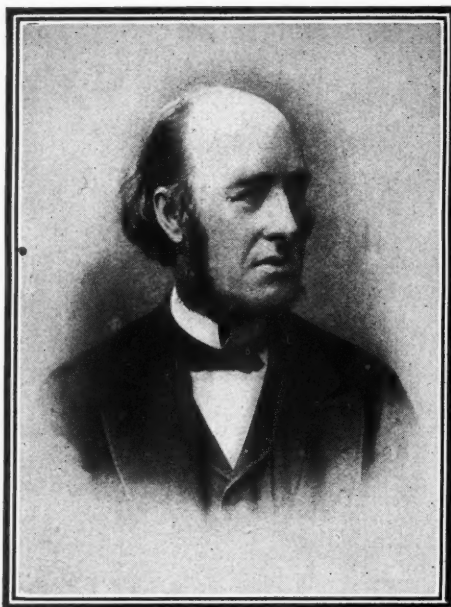
Heretofore in his writings Mr. Jacob A. Riis has dealt almost entirely with American topics. In his latest book he has seen fit to go back to the Old World and relate what he remembers of his boyhood days in Denmark. His descriptions of the simple customs and pastimes of "The Old Town"⁵ make entertaining reading for the American boy or girl of to-day. The illustrations by W. T. Benda are especially effective.

For a generation there has been a Verlaine "mystery." Just how much of this mystery has been due to the lack of biography and an understanding of the troubled years in Paris, during which the "absinthe poet" lived his strangely incoherent life, is perhaps for the first time cleared up by a rather elaborate, often tediously elaborate, volume by Deputy Lepelletier, a representative from Paris in the French Parliament.⁶ It was to this statesman that the poet, upon his death bed, confided the task of defending his reputation.

The influence of the seventeenth and eight-

⁵ The Old Town. By Jacob A. Riis. Macmillan. 269 pp., ill. \$2.

⁶ Paul Verlaine, His Life and Work. By Edmond Lepelletier. Duffield. 463 pp., ill. \$3.50.



WILLIAM EDWIN HARTEPOLE LECKY.

Frontispiece (reduced) from "A Memoir of W. E. H. Lecky," written by his wife, Elizabeth Lecky.

teenth century woman in France upon the public life and the arts and letters of the period is strikingly set forth in a number of biographical volumes treating of eminent leaders of political and literary salons, which have recently come from the press in this country and in England. "Madame,"¹ who was Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of Carl-Ludwig, Elector of the Palatinate, became the "friend" of Louis XIV, King of France, and for years was the main-



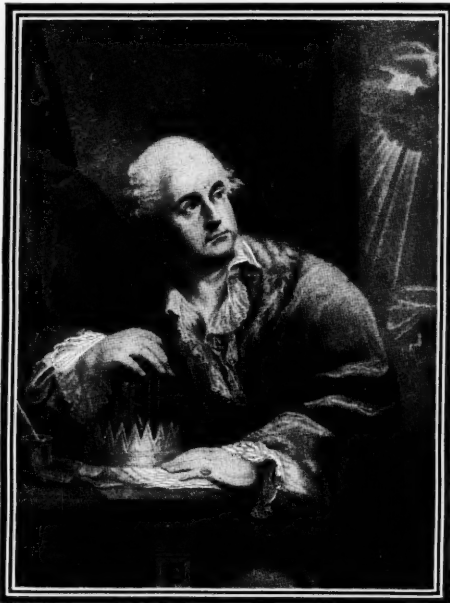
BACH'S BIRTHPLACE IN EISENACH.
From "Life of Johann Sebastian Bach."

spring of a vast amount of political activity and speculation, particularly in the relations between France and the German states. Most of the illustrations in this volume are new to the present generation. Arvède Barine will be re-

¹ Madame: Mother of the Regent. By Arvède Barine. Putnams. 346 pp., ill. \$3.

membered as the author of "La Grande Mademoiselle." The translator of this book is Jeanne Mairat. "A Lady of the Old Régime,"² whose life picture Mr. Henderson has given us, was also the "Madame" of the volume already referred to. Mr. Henderson treats the subject with perhaps less sympathy than Madame Barine. The pictures in his volume, however, provide excellent supplementary testimony to the graphic presentation in the other volume.

Having just replied to a letter of inquiry from a reader of this REVIEW that the most important works of the late William Edwin Hartepole Lecky were "The History of England in the Eighteenth Century," "The History of European Morals," and "Democracy and Lib-



STANISLAUS PONIATOWSKI, THE LAST KING OF
POLAND.

erty," we are prepared to find proper emphasis laid upon these works—as indeed we do find—and the character of that eminent man of letters in the "Memoir"³ which has just come from the press of Longmans. Lecky was a member of the French Institute and of the British Academy, a man of great political prominence in Great Britain, and the recipient of virtually all the degrees that science and literature can bestow. He was an Irishman by birth, and to this fact, his wife thinks, can be traced many of his great qualities.

Dr. W. L. Cross (who holds the chair of English in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale) has an admiration for Laurence Sterne⁴

² A Lady of the Old Régime. By Ernest F. Henderson. Macmillan. 239 pp. \$2.50.

³ A Memoir of W. E. H. Lecky. By his wife, Elizabeth Lecky. Longmans, Green & Co. 432 pp., ill. \$2.50.

⁴ Life and Times of Laurence Sterne. By Wilbur L. Cross. Macmillan. 555 pp., ill. \$2.50.



THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AND QUEEN VICTORIA AT CIMIEZ IN MARCH, 1897.

Reduced from "Das Buch vom Kaiser." M. Herzig. Illustration (reduced) from "Francis Joseph and His Times."

and an opinion of his importance to literature which may be understood from the fact that he regards 555 pages of literary biography as only "reasonable compass" for the personal story of the author of "The Sentimental Journey." As literary biography this work is very full and complete. The illustrations present Sterne in some new aspects.

Bach, according to the writings of those most entitled to speak, is the greatest figure in the history of music for more than one reason, principally, however, because (as Dr. Hubert Parry tells us in his recently issued biography¹) he not only "went on educating himself and expending his resources" all his life, but "his career was unified by all the persistence of the strong and decisive qualities of character and temperament characteristic of the race and period to which he belonged." Dr. Parry's own researches into the history of music and musical personalities have made him pre-eminently the person to write the life story of such a great personality. For a decade Dr. Parry was professor of music at Oxford University, and for more than that period he has been an eminent authority on Bach.

For many years Sir Horace Rumbold was British Ambassador to the Court at Vienna. His personal acquaintance with Emperor Francis

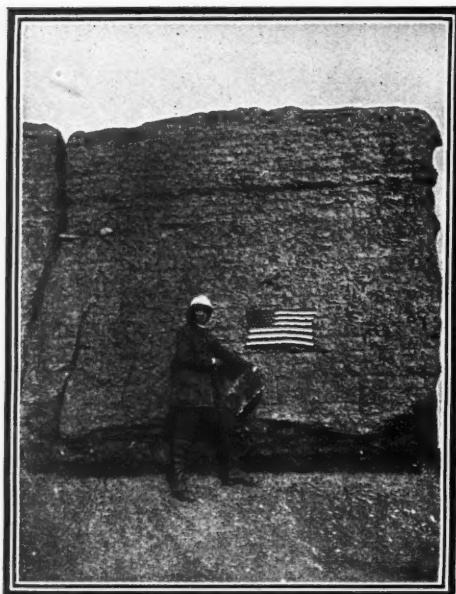
Joseph and his intimate knowledge of the forces and facts which have molded the character of the aged Austro-Hungarian monarch, supported by the intelligent sympathy this British envoy has always shown for the problems confronting the ruler of the "dual monarchy," make "Francis Joseph and His Times"² an unusually stimulating and suggestive volume. Rarely, if ever, we think, has the fascinating, somber story of the Hapsburg family tragedy been so intelligently and sympathetically put in an English book as in Sir Horace's volume.

The central figure in the dark but fascinating drama that marked the extinction of Poland from the family of nations was Stanislaus Poniatowski, the last Polish king. In a scholarly and strongly written volume³ Mr. R. Nisbet Bain has just given us a mirror of this period in a character sketch of the statesman who, in his own personality, exemplifies so well the "social, moral, and intellectual conditions of Polish society at a moment when the Polish state was about to disappear for ever from the map of Europe." Mr. Bain's treatment of the last Polish king is frank yet sympathetic. A number of comparatively unknown illustrations and portraits add to the historical and human interest of this biography.

² Francis Joseph and His Times. By Sir Horace Rumbold. Appleton. 404 pp., ill. \$4.

³ The Last King of Poland. By R. Nisbet Bain. Putnam. 296 pp., ill. \$3.

¹ Johann Sebastian Bach. By Sir Hubert Parry. Putnam. 584 pp., ill. \$3.50.



DR. GEIL AT THE END OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Two noteworthy books on China and the Chinese mark the fall book season. While Dr. Isaac Taylor Headland's volume, "Court Life

¹ Court Life of China. By Isaac Taylor Headland. Fleming H. Revell Company. 372 pp., ill. \$1.50.

of China,"¹ is, in the main, a description of the officials and people of the Chinese capital, it is also more strongly a sketch of the life achievements of that wonderful woman, the late Empress Dowager. For twenty years, while Dr. Headland was professor in the Peking University, his wife was physician to the family of the Empress Dowager, and also to many princesses and other ladies of the court. This work, which is their joint effort, is therefore full of interesting descriptions of court procedure and conditions in the celebrated empire such as the Western world does not often have set before it. Dr. Geil's "Great Wall of China"² is a travel book of extraordinary and absorbing interest. Only very recently he returned to this country from an extended tour through China, during which he explored and studied the Great Wall from the Yellow Sea to Tibet. He was the first man to traverse the entire length of this ancient fortification, and his most noteworthy contribution to the subject is the announcement that it is not one, but at least a dozen walls, that the Chinese have built in the course of their centuries of defense against the barbarians from the North. Dr. Geil's style is clear and entertaining. The volume is full of illustrations that really illustrate, most of them taken from photos made by the author. Dr. Geil, it will be remembered, is already the author of one other noteworthy book on China, "A Yankee on the Yangtse."

After walking more than 4000 miles during a year's hunting trip in Africa, Dr. William S. Rainsford, nationally known as the former rector of St. George's Church, New York, can properly be regarded as an authority on the game possibilities of the Dark Continent. In a

² The Great Wall of China. By William Edgar Geil. Sturgis & Walton. 393 pp., ill. \$5.



CHINESE UPPER CLASS WOMAN IN WINTER COSTUME.

(From "Court Life in China.")

vividly written volume, "The Land of the Lion,"¹ Dr. Rainsford gives some very graphic descriptions of the conditions of human and animal life in Africa. His viewpoint is that of the observant man of culture whose mind and heart are alive to even the smallest detail. A number of rather unusual illustrations from photographs by the author complete the volume.

A rather more ambitious volume on the conditions of life and living in Mexico than usual is W. E. Carson's "Mexico, the Wonderland of the South."² The sure touch of the man who knows his subject intimately is evident throughout. Mr. Carson has seen and understands the causes of the wonderfully strange contrasts and picturesque light and shade that characterize the land and people in our neighbor to the south. Mexico is the meeting place of the ancient and the modern. This fact is graphically and suggestively brought out in the volume under discussion, which, moreover, is a book of real human interest. Mexico, Mr. Carson thoroughly believes, is being actively Americanized. He also believes that the present and future of the country are to be far more impressive than its past. The illustrations are good and plentiful.

A traveler who can describe what he has seen with vivid appeal has at last visited Tripoli, the only Mohammedan ruled state in North Africa and the last Turkish possession on that continent. This traveler, Mr. Charles Wellington Furlong, has described the quaint life, customs, industries and people of this most native of the Barbary capitals in a volume which he has entitled "The Gateway to the Sahara."³ Incidentally he also gives an entertaining account of how he discovered the wrecked hull of the United States frigate *Philadelphia*, which, it will be remembered, was burned by Tripolitan pirates in the year 1804.

Besides being thoroughly imbued with his subject and enthusiastic about it, Dr. Edward A. Steiner is a capital story teller. Readers of his book "On the Trail of the Immigrant," now in its fifth edition, will agree with this judgment, and, moreover, they will be pleased to find these characteristics exemplified for higher appreciation in Dr. Steiner's later work, "The Immigrant Tide, Its Ebb and Flow."⁴ This book is in two sections. Under the heading "The Outgoing Tide" he shows us the influence of the returning immigrant upon his peasant home, his social and native life. In this connection our readers will recall Dr. Steiner's article, "How Returning Emigrants Are Americanizing Europe," which appeared in this REVIEW for June last. In the second section, entitled "The Incoming Tide," he interprets the relation of the various races to our institutions, their attitude toward them and their ultimate influence upon them.

Mr. Norman Duncan, in his account of "Dr. Luke of the Labrador," is fond of making sentimental journeys into the classic lands of Christian story and of writing appealing poetic ac-



CHARTRES CATHEDRAL, WEST FRONT.

Illustration (reduced) from "French Cathedrals," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

counts of these same journeys. Some time ago he and a young artist, Lawren Harris, took an extended journey through Palestine, covering the same country traversed by Mary and Joseph in Bible days. Their experiences Mr. Duncan relates in his book, "Going Down from Jerusalem,"⁵ which has been illustrated by Mr. Harris. Good supplementary reading to Mr. Duncan's book can be found in Miss Hazard's "Brief Pilgrimage in the Holy Land."⁶ Miss Hazard, who is president of Wellesley College, recounted her personal experiences on a recent tour through Palestine in a series of lectures delivered under the title of this book to the students at Wellesley.

The regular artistically illustrated travel books of the season cover a wide range this year. French history and the French people as usual come in for a large part of the consideration. Among the elegantly printed and illustrated descriptive volumes of travel in modern and medieval France probably the most noteworthy is one entitled "French Cathedrals,"⁷ by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, and illustrated with

¹ The Land of the Lion. By W. S. Rainsford. Doubleday, Page. 459 pp., ill. \$3.80.

² Mexico, the Wonderland of the South. By W. E. Carson. Macmillan. 439 pp., ill. \$2.25.

³ The Gateway to the Sahara. Charles Wellington Furlong. Scribners. 306 pp., ill. \$2.50.

⁴ The Immigrant Tide: Its Ebb and Flow. By Edward A. Steiner. Revell. 369 pp., ill. \$1.50.

⁵ Going Down from Jerusalem. Norman Duncan. Harper & Bros. 210 pp. \$1.50.

⁶ A Brief Pilgrimage in the Holy Land. By Caroline Hazard. Houghton Mifflin Company. 138 pp., ill. \$1.25.

⁷ French Cathedrals. By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Century Company. 424 pp., ill. \$5.



"A GRANDFATHER."

Illustration by Mortimer Menpes (reduced) from "China."

183 pictures in color and black and white pen work by Joseph Pennell. From the standpoint of general typography and illustration this volume leaves nothing to be desired. Its preparation, the author tells us, required twenty years' living and study in the cathedral towns of France. We have had occasion before to speak of the entertaining and dainty illustrations of Mr. Ernest Peixotto, in his description of French rural and historic memorials. In "Through the French Provinces"¹ he has given us another of these beautiful travel volumes. In "A Wanderer in Paris,"² Mr. E. V. Lucas has skillfully blended the results of a delightful modern "loitering tour" through the French capital, with comments on art and side-lights on architecture. The illustrations in color in this volume are by Walter Dexter. Across the Rhine there is even more romance to be found in the historical remnants of medieval Germany. Robert Haven Schauffler has been a little more intimately human and personal in his entertaining volume, "Romantic Germany."³ The color illustrations in this volume by a number of well-known German illustrators take us from Danzig—"the port of Poland"—through Berlin and many other German cities to Munich, "the city of good nature." "Seven English Cities"⁴ is

¹ Through the French Provinces. By Ernest Peixotto. Scribners. 241 pp., ill.

² A Wanderer in Paris. By E. V. Lucas. Macmillan. 330 pp., ill. \$1.75.

³ Romantic Germany. By Robert Haven Schauffler. Century Publishing Company. 389 pp., ill. \$3.50.

⁴ Seven English Cities. By W. D. Howells. Harper Bros. 200 pp., ill. \$2.

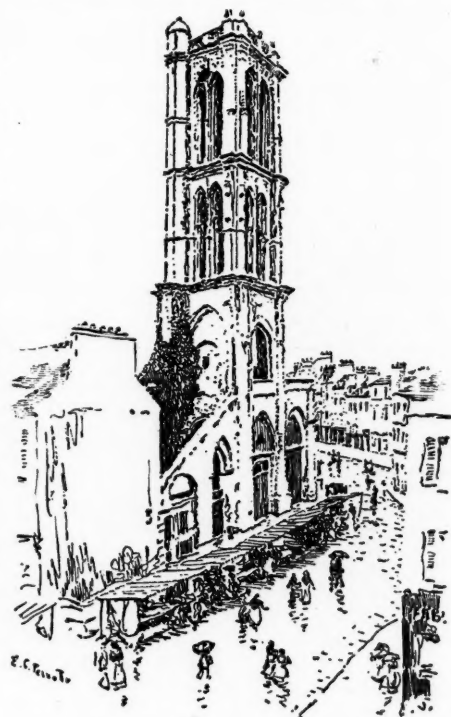
the way Mr. William Dean Howells has entitled his last volume of leisurely literary meanderings through Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, York, Lancaster, Cambridge and the little Welsh towns of Aberystwyth and Llandudno, the last two, in Mr. Howells' indulgent, easy-going mathematics, counting for one.⁵ Seen through the eyes of an artist author with historical and artistic comment interspersed is what Edward Hutton has given us in his title "Rome."⁶ There are sixteen illustrations in color by Maxwell Armfield, and a dozen other illustrations. To China is our next long step with the artist traveler. A very sympathetic, human quality runs through the illustrated story of an artist's trip through the Celestial Kingdom, which comes to us as the joint work of the artists Mortimer Menpes⁷ and Sir Henry Arthur Blake. This is one of the finely illustrated volumes brought out by Black, of London, and imported by the Macmillans.

HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

The usual number of holiday editions of the classics and of artistic compilations suitable for the holiday season have come from the press of the great publishing houses. They are characterized by elegance of binding and attractive illustrations. We have received among

⁵ Rome. By Edward Hutton. Macmillan. 342 pp., ill. \$2.

⁶ China. By Sir Henry A. Blake and Mortimer Menpes. Macmillan. 139 pp., ill. \$1.50.

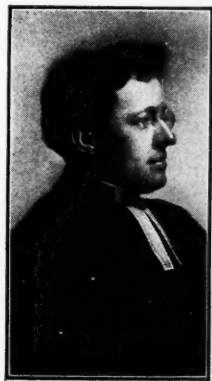


TOWER OF ST. MACLON, MANTES.

Illustration (reduced) from "Through the French Provinces."

others in this category Harrison Fisher's "American Beauties" (Bobbs Merrill), with decorations in color by E. S. Crawford; two books of poems by James Whitcomb Riley, "Riley's Roses" and "Old School Day Romances" (Bobbs Merrill); a new edition of the famous Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, by Mr. Arthur Guiterman (Paul Elder), showing taste and scholarly erudition, with some excellent reproductions of illustrations by Gilbert James; "Christmas in Art," by Frederick Keppel (Duffield), with illustrations reproduced chiefly from rare prints; "The Book of Christmas" (Macmillan), with illustrations by George Wharton Edwards and an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie; "Friendship" (Putnam), being the essays on that subject by Cicero and Emerson, the book being decorated by Edith Cowles; "What Does Christmas Really Mean?" by John J. McCutcheon and Jenkin Lloyd Jones (Forbes); "Beasley's Christmas Party," by Booth Tarkington (Harpers); Dickens' "Christmas Carol" (Duffield); "George Eliot," in eight volumes, in the well-known limp leather binding and thin paper holiday series of Crowell & Co.; the poems of Wordsworth and Lowell, in the same binding from the same publishers; "Victor Hugo" in eight volumes, in the Handy Library Edition brought out by Little, Brown & Co., and "Gulliver's Travels" and the Lamb "Tales from Shakespeare" (Dutton), illustrated in color by Arthur Rackham.

Three exceptionally interesting calendars for 1910 have just been issued by a Philadelphia house. One, a "Lincoln Story Calendar,"¹ is a continuation of a publication which proved so successful as a feature of the Lincoln centenary year just drawing to a close. This is said to have been the first attempt to combine biography and anecdote in a calendar. The little line drawings accompanying the text are very clever. A similar compilation is the "Dickens Story Calendar,"² which offers a complete sketch for every week of the year. The selections represent Mr.



REV. T. CALVIN
MC'CLELLAND, D.D.
(Author of "The Mind
of Christ.")

¹ The Lincoln Story Calendar. By Wayne Whipple.
² The Dickens Calendar. By J. L. Engle. ³ The Garden Calendar. By Ellen P. Williams. Philadelphia: Franklin Publishing Company.

ment is a color drawing by Emlen McConnell. The text was compiled by Ellen P. Williams.

THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS WORKS

Among the thoroughly educated, miracles have been transferred from their former place among the evidences of Christianity to its luggage. This is the standpoint of Dr. Gordon, the scholarly pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, in his book, "Religion and Miracle."⁴ The two principles underlying the question of the reality of miracles are the scientific conception of law and the religious conception of the imminence of God; the former makes miracles logically possible; the latter tends to make them superfluous. The tone of Dr. Gordon's discussion is profoundly religious and he is intent on the preservation of essential Christianity.

Antipodal to Dr. Gordon's work is that of Lieutenant-Colonel Turton, formerly of the British Army,—"The Truth of Christianity."⁵ It identifies Christianity with the entire mass of beliefs once held generally in Protestant churches—*e.g.*, that the doctrine of the Trinity is recognized in the first chapter of Genesis. The many editions of this book show the need of a better educated laity.

How the revolutionary change from Colonel Turton's medieval to Dr. Gordon's modern standpoint may be effected without shaking faith in essential historic Christianity, Dr. Clarke, the veteran professor of theology in Colgate University, shows in his "Sixty Years with the Bible."⁶ As the story of his own experience, it is meant to be helpful to those who shrink from an attempt deemed perilous. His record of decade after decade of growing light is the story of a truth-seeker both cautious and candid.

Like Professor Clarke, Professor Foster, of Chicago, his fellow Baptist, has a pedagogic motive for his book, "The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence."⁷ He writes for young skeptics whom intellectual perplexities tempt to discard religion. He would help those who "would rather have a minimum that was sure than a maximum that was not." Consequently he concedes much to their doubts, so much as to stir tough-minded believers to indignant censure. His work bears the marks of the hasty preparation, he admits. So good a purpose needed more careful execution.

Writing, like Professor Foster, for skeptics, but not disposed to take with him "the sunnier side of doubt," Professor Rowland, of Mount Holyoke College, insists on "The Right to Believe,"⁸—the right of sound reason to hold to the fundamental religious beliefs. It is a keen and strong argument that she builds up from a small starting point of common ground. Its value for skeptics is lessened when she proceeds to buttress the traditional Christology.

Some of Bishop Williams' sermons this year

⁴ Religion and Miracle. By Dr. Geo. A. Gordon. Houghton Mifflin Company. 244 pp. \$1.30.

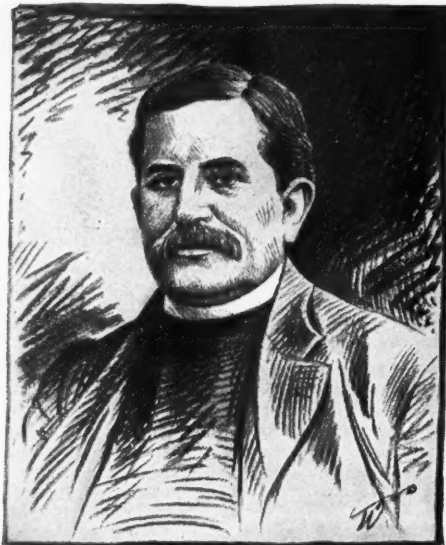
⁵ The Truth of Christianity. Lt.-Col. W. H. Turton. Putnam. 604 pp. \$1.25.

⁶ Sixty Years with the Bible. William Newton Clark. Scribner. 259 pp. \$1.25.

⁷ The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence. By Geo. Burmen Foster. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 293 pp. \$1.

⁸ The Right to Believe. By Eleanor Harris Rowland. Houghton Mifflin Company. 202 pp. \$1.25.

furnished good "copy" for newspapers. Some of it is recognizable in his volume, "A Valid Christianity for To-Day."¹ The fundamental truth that gives point and weight to these eighteen discourses is that the tree is tested by its fruits, not by its roots. Democracy needs leadership by men of vision. Can Christianity fur-



BISHOP CHARLES D. WILLIAMS.

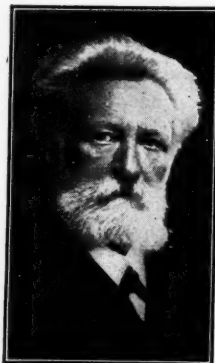
(Author of "A Valid Christianity for To-day.")

nish them? That is the crucial question to-day. One such is the preacher of these sermons, and his tribe increases steadily.

Unlike any of the foregoing is Dr. McClelland's "Mind of Christ,"² in that it is free from any breath of controversy. It undertakes to state to plain people what Jesus thought of God, of himself, and of other men. The theology involved in it is distinctively modern, and it is luminous both in thought and in expression.

The addresses given a year ago at St. Louis before the first meeting of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, and published under the title of "The Socialized Church,"³ affirm that Christianity must be adjusted to the real life of the people. They deal with the particular questions raised by the effort to do so, and are marked by experience, human sympathy, and good sense.

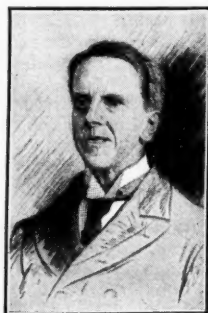
To his labors during a quarter-century for Church Unity,⁴ Professor Briggs adds, under that title, a volume of studies on the important problems it involves. He is imbued with the spirit of St. Paul in his willingness to concede partial interests to universal. He views Protes-



PROFESSOR RUDOLF EUCKEN.

(Author of "The Problem of Human Life.")

finds only darkness on the subject elsewhere, even in the teaching of Jesus. "Bioplasmic substance" constitutes a spiritual body within the mortal body, and this is immortal, the permanent abode and organ of conscious personality.



REV. OTIS CARY.

(Author of "History of Christianity in Japan.")

tantism not as passing away, but as passing on to the ideal of the religion of Jesus; Catholicism also as advancing toward that nobler type, and the spirit of genuine Modernism as the mediator of this great evolution.

Mr. Henry Frank, the minister of an independent religious congregation in New York, searching for "Modern Light on Immortality,"⁵ finds it in the researches of biology and physics. This is the instructive part of his volume; its first half finds only darkness on the subject elsewhere, even in the teaching of Jesus. "Bioplasmic substance" constitutes a spiritual body within the mortal body, and this is immortal, the permanent abode and organ of conscious personality. To this, as confirmation of the Gospel, no Christian need object.

An admirable volume by the recipient of the Nobel prize for literature in 1908, Professor Eucken, of Jena, shows how the great thinkers from Plato to our time viewed "The Problem of Human Life,"⁶ its purpose, aim, and goal. That conceptions are determined by life, not life by conceptions, is his main thesis. Experience, he contends, justifies faith that

man's creative spiritual work will prevail against temporary negations, and in new forms embody eternal truths.

The fiftieth anniversary of modern missions in Japan has been commemorated by a veteran and scholarly missionary there, the Rev. Otis Cary, in his "History of Christianity in Japan."⁷ How Catholic missions flourished in the sixteenth century, were cruelly extirpated in the seventeenth, and revived in the nineteenth, then the rise, vicissitudes, and expansion of Protestant missions since 1859, form a story of remarkable interest, especially to Americans. The official documents and personal memoranda in these two volumes make them valuable for reference.

¹ A Valid Christianity for To-day. By Rt. Rev. Chas. D. Williams. Macmillan Company. 289 pp. \$1.50.

² The Mind of Christ. By T. Calvin McClelland. D.D. Crowell. 209 pp. \$1.25.

³ The Socialized Church. By Worth M. Tipley, D.D. Eaton & Mains. 288 pp. \$1.

⁴ Church Unity. By Chas. A. Briggs, D.D. Scribners. 459 pp. \$2.50.

⁵ Modern Light on Immortality. By Henry Frank. Boston: Sherman Frank & Co. 467 pp. \$1.85.

⁶ The Problem of Human Life. By Rudolf Eucken. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 581 pp. \$3.

⁷ A History of Christianity in Japan. 2 vols. By Otis Cary, D.D. Revell & Co. 423 pp. \$2.50.

The necessity of reconstructing the fifth century doctrine of sin, inherited by the Church from Augustine, is clearly shown by Dr. Burton, the president-elect of Smith College, in a keenly critical monograph on "The Problem of Evil,"¹ addressed to learned theologians. In his dissection of error from the truth to which it was wedded in Augustine, he repeatedly points out that evolution explains what Augustine failed to explain; *i.e.*, sin is the culpable failure to moralize our non-moral inherited animalism.

With the laudable aim of laying before the great body of intelligent people in the English-speaking world the precise results of scholarship in the domain of religious thought, and this in a brief, attractive form, Dr. Ambrose W. Vernon is editing a series entitled "Modern Religious Problems."² Dr. Ernest F. Scott (Queen's University, Kingston, Canada) contributes the volume, "The History and Religious Value of the Fourth Gospel"; Dr. George William Knox (Union Theological Seminary) writes an interpretation for the modern mind of "The Gospel of Jesus, the Son of God"; President William Dewitt Hyde (Bowdoin) discusses "Sin and Its Forgiveness," and Dr. Benjamin W. Bacon (Yale) outlines the history of the "Founding of the Church."

A recently issued booklet entitled "A Chapel in Every Home"³ is a sincerely worded appeal for the setting aside in every home of some room or corner to be used as a place of prayer or meditation. It contains the endorsement of the idea by a number of church officials. The author has printed the little volume at his own expense for distribution, "for no other purpose than as a contribution for the general betterment of humanity."

ENCYCLOPEDIAS OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

The sixth volume of "The Catholic Encyclopedia"⁴ has recently come from the press. Among the topics of special interest treated in this volume are "Fathers of the Church," "Flagellants," "Biblical Geography," and "The Holy Grail." In the article on France the subject of recent French legislation against certain religious foundations is discussed from the point of view of the Church. There is also in this volume a thorough discussion of the philosophic doctrine of free-will, to which Catholic philosophers are strongly committed.

The work which occupies a place in Protestant literature corresponding very closely with that filled by the "Catholic Encyclopedia" in the literature of the Roman Church is a new revision of the "Schaff Herzog Encyclopedia,"⁵ a work that is to be completed in twelve volumes, treating of 15,000 distinct topics, and prepared by more than 600 editors and collaborators. Among the articles on archeological subjects included in

this volume is Prof. George H. Gilman's contribution on "Hammurabi and His Code." Our readers will recall the fact that this code was



PROF. JOHN P. MAHAFFY.

(Author of "What Have the Greeks Done for Modern Civilization?")

discovered at Persepolis in 1901, and has been assigned to a period some 2050 years B. C.

LOMBROSO ON PSYCHIC PHENOMENA

For many years the late Prof. Cesare Lombroso (whose death was recorded in these pages last month) declined to investigate the subject of psychic phenomena, although his eminence as a psychologist had frequently brought him in contact with many facts and suggestions pointing to the existence of spiritistic apparitions. Finally, however, in the last years of his life, he faced the problem and began an energetic investigation of it. In a volume which has come from the press since the death of the scientist and which has the startling title of "After Death—What?"⁶ Professor Lombroso calmly and frankly surveys the whole field of the subject from early historic times. The translation of this volume from the Italian has been made by William S. Kennedy.

HISTORY AND POLITICS.

Two scholarly volumes on the contribution of Greece to modern civilization come from the pens of well-known Hellenists in this country and in England. Professor Walden (formerly of Harvard) discusses "The Universities of Ancient Greece,"⁷ directing his attention particularly to Greek "higher education in the last five centuries of Hellenism," while Dr. Mahaffy (Oxon.), now of Trinity College, Dublin, in a volume made up of the Lowell Lectures of 1908-1909, which he has entitled "What Have the

⁶ After Death—What? By Cesare Lombroso. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 363 pp., ill. \$2.50.

⁷ The Universities of Ancient Greece. By John W. H. Walden. Scribners. 367 pp. \$1.50.

¹ The Problem of Evil. By Rev. Marlon LeRoy Burton. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 234 pp. \$1.25.

² Modern Religious Problems. 4 vols. Edited by Ambrose W. Vernon. Houghton Mifflin Company. 50 cents each.

³ A Chapel in Every Home. By Joseph R. Wilson. Published by the author at Commonwealth Building, Philadelphia. 48 pp.

⁴ The Catholic Encyclopedia. Vol. 6. Robert Appleton Company. 816 pp., ill. \$6.

⁵ The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Funk & Wagnalls Company. Vol. V. 524 pp. \$5.

Greeks Done for Modern Civilization?"¹ attempts to cover the whole field of Greek influence, "not only in the various arts in which such influence is generally realized, but also in those departments of thinking in which moderns arrogate to themselves an unquestioned superiority."

Some months ago we noticed the first two volumes of Mr. Alexander's very interesting "Political History of the State of New York."² The third volume, which has just appeared, covers two important decades, beginning with the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 and closing with the election of Grover Cleveland as Governor of the State. Although the names of most of the personages that figure in this history are well known even to the present generation, the men themselves have nearly all passed off the stage. In the Civil War era the names of Thurlow Weed, Horatio Seymour, William H. Seward, and Horace Greeley are continuously at the front in New York State politics. Later come Roscoe Conkling, Samuel J. Tilden, and Grover Cleveland. Important episodes in the story are the rise and fall of Tweed in New York City, Tilden's successful campaign against the "canal ring," and the issue in the Republican party between "Stalwarts and Half-breeds," in 1880-81, which had its origin in national rather than State politics.

English writers on America do not usually wait till they have lived thirty years in the country before publishing their views. This, however, is what Mr. A. Maurice Low has done, and his "Study in National Psychology"³ will be received the more kindly because of the author's deliberation in acquiring data. Mr. Low began nine years ago his investigation of the causes that have produced the American mind. His treatment of the subject is not completed in the present volume, but will be continued in a later volume.

Both before and since the Civil War it has been almost universally held in the North that Virginia was strongly pro-slavery in sentiment as well as hostile to the Union. Mr. Beverley B. Munford now presents the view that the State was strongly anti-slavery in sentiment, and at the same time friendly to the Union, and that the influences which finally impelled Virginia to secede must be traced to other causes. Mr. Munford marshals an imposing array of historical documents and brings to the support of his position facts which it would be found extremely difficult if not impossible to gainsay.⁴

Some very vivid descriptive historical writing is to be found in Mr. Martin Hume's latest work, entitled "Two English Queens and Philip."⁵ Of course, the two English queens are Mary and Elizabeth, and the volume is an account of the marriage of the mature Mary of England to the young Philip of Spain, of English-Spanish relations after her death, and of

Philip's vain offer of his hand to Mary's successor, Elizabeth. This volume is illustrated with reproductions of rare and exceedingly interesting portraits of many worthies of the time, including Queens Mary and Elizabeth, Cardinal Pole, and Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

AS TO OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A spirit of chastened self-realization is becoming evident in an increasing number of books on our foreign relations. In fact a respectable proportion of the discussion of our relations with the rest of the world since the close of the Spanish war have earnestly attempted to sober the "jingoism" which, if natural under the circumstances, was not conducive to healthy growth. Among the particularly noteworthy, sane stories of our actual relations with the rest of the world which have come to hand during recent weeks are two calm studies of our military record and efficiency, and one very frank analysis of our power and limitations in the field of international diplomacy. Mr. Homer Lea, who writes with a vigorous, picturesque style, discusses in "The Valor of Ignorance"⁶ the total unpreparedness of the United States for war. He calmly, convincingly, and mercilessly proves the possibility of a Japanese conquest of the western half of the United States. The American nation is, Mr. Lea contends, an unmilitary, rich, and arrogant one. "Our wealth is no safeguard against a well-organized and determined foe, and arbitration is an illusion." This, set forth in more than 300 pages of entertaining reading, makes up the volume, which has an introduction by Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee. The crucial military events in our history set forth in consecutive narrative, with causes traced and analyzed, make up the useful volume edited by Ripley Hitchcock, which has been entitled "The Decisive Battles of America."⁷ The separate battles have been chosen according to their significance, as determined by the standards adopted by Creasy. The accounts are from the pens of a number of well-known American authors, and the volume is illustrated with views, maps, and, moreover, is provided with a consecutive chronology. With the purpose of "drawing attention to the duty of diplomacy to further our foreign policy in different regions of the world, and to the consideration of natural securities upon which rest its assertion," the vigorous writer, who has not seen fit to disclose his identity further than to call himself "A Diplomatist," discusses with almost brutal frankness "American Foreign Policy."⁸ We have only lately begun to realize, he says, the limitations of our national resources. "Most of us further understand the need for a navy for protection as an insurance against war." We have still to be aroused to the necessity of an efficient diplomacy as an adjunct to the navy, both in the extension of our commerce and influence abroad and in the preservation of peace with which to carry out the national policies. Upon these themes the discussion in this meaty little volume is based.

¹ What Have the Greeks Done for Modern Civilization? By John P. Mahaffy. Putnam. 263 pp.

² Political History of the State of New York. Vol. 3. By DeAlva Stanwood Alexander. Holt & Co. 561 pp. \$2.50.

³ The American People. By A. Maurice Low. Houghton Mifflin. 408 pp. \$2.25.

⁴ Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession. By Beverley B. Munford. Longmans, Green & Co. 304 pp. \$2.

⁵ Two English Queens and Philip. By Martin A. S. Hume. Putnam. 498 pp. \$4.50.

⁶ The Valor of Ignorance. By Homer Lea. Introduction by Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee. Harper & Bros. 342 pp., ill. \$1.80.

⁷ The Decisive Battles of America. Edited by Ripley Hitchcock. Harper & Bros. 596 pp. \$1.50.

⁸ American Foreign Policy. By a Diplomatist. Houghton Mifflin Company. 192 pp. \$1.25.

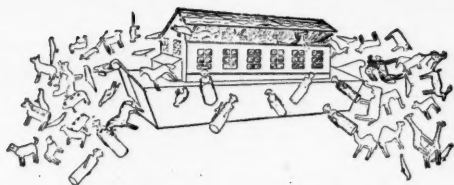


Illustration (reduced) from "The Animals in the Ark."

THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

THIS year it is through the picture books that the publisher offers his most attractive juvenile wares.

"The Seven Ages of Childhood," by Carolyn Wells (Moffat, Yard), contains many colored reproductions of drawings by Miss Jessie Willcox Smith. The artist's outline is no longer hard and prominent, but the picture melts together like a water-color painting, and values and shadow tones are more correctly reproduced than heretofore. The Plimpton Press, of Norwood, Mass., is to be congratulated upon its well high perfect printing. The illustrations of "The Epicure" and of the "Lover" are almost as perfect in tints as original water-colors. The cover design of a child in rompers, relieved against a background of blue, in imitation of glazed ware, is a happy paraphrase of a Lucca della Robbia bambino. Altogether the book is an ideal Christmas gift.

"Grimm's Animal Stories" translated by Lucy Crane (Duffield) is sure to appeal to the young lover of picture books. Although the characters in the illustrations by Mr. John Rae do not stand out clearly from the background, the artist has shown a correct eye for perspective and for decorative effects.



Illustration (reduced) from "Pickles."

Cecil Aldin is an expert in dog delineation. "A Ceneited Puppy," which he has illustrated and for which Walter Emanuel has written the text (Dutton), is more for grown-ups than for young people on account of the sarcasm of the text; but his quarto picture book "Pickles" (Hodder & Stoughton) is just what lit-

tle folks will like. The pictures, in a good strong crayon outline, on buff paper, with splashes of frank green, orange, and red, are full of animal action and expression.

Maria L. Kirk, who illustrated Rip Van Winkle last year, has this year illustrated Norreys J. O'Connor's translation of Adelheid Wette's "Hänsel and Gretel" (Stokes). Owing to the vogue that the Humpertindck opera has had in New York for the last three or four seasons, we should think that the selection of this subject was a very happy one.

E. Boyd Smith's draughtsmanship in "The

Circus" (Stokes) is not any too good, but is an improvement over his last season's book. In the action that fills his composition there is a



Illustration (reduced) from "Seven Ages of Childhood."

dash and a go to all the scenes, especially the one of The Wild West Show.

A holiday edition of "Little Peter, a Christmas Morality," by Lucas Malet (Hodder & Stoughton), is illustrated in color by Charles E. Brock. The pictures are somewhat stiffer than Mr. Brock's usual pen work, but the one of Travelers in the Snow is deserving in its color of the fine printing it has received. The whole book is well printed and a worthy setting for a story written in excellent style.

HEROES IN HOMESPUN.

Three sensible girl stories from the Penn Publishing Company are: "A Little Princess of Tonopah" by Aileen C. Higgins, illustrated by Ada C. Williamson; "Glenloch Girls" by Grace M. Remick, illustrated by Ada C. Wil-

liamson; and "Grandpa's Little Girls and Their Friends" by Alice T. Curtis, illustrated by Wuanita Smith.

It is not often that we find among children's books a story that is so full of local color, and so Dickenslike in its humor, as "When Sarah Saved the Day" by Elsie Singmaster, illustrated by Arthur Becher (Houghton, Mifflin). The story is about a family of Pennsylvania German orphans, whose dialect Miss Singmaster seems to be thoroughly familiar with.

The doings of circus people seem to have attracted authors this year more than usual, for not only have we the primer "Circus Book" and "Patty of the Circus" by Helen S. Griffith, illustrated by Frances Jones (Penn.), but Arthur McFarland in his "Redney McGaw," illustrated by Arthur W. Brown (Little, Brown), tells "a story of the big show and the



Illustration (reduced) from "The Circus."



Illustration (reduced) from "Little Sister Snow."

cheerful spirit." Mr. McFarland writes with the easy pen of the journalist and the keen observation of a Kipling.

"Dorothy Brown" by Nina Rhoades, illustrated by Elizabeth Withington (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard), is the story of little "Dot," who, when the tale opens, is about six, but being brought up by an actress she does not know her right age. She is taken care of by several people successively and is finally restored to her rightful father and mother. Miss Rhoades tells her story in a natural way that is very convincing to the child reader.

"The Secret of Old Thunderhead" by Louise G. Irwin, illustrated by Victor Perard (Holt), is a story of a Vermont vacation and a hunt for a hidden treasure.

"From Sioux to Susan" by Agnes M. Daulton, well illustrated by B. C. Pease (Century) is the story of a minister's family "that had the most beautiful things happen to them that a family ever did."

"Six Girls and the Seventh One" by Marion A. Taggart, illustrated by William F. Stecher (Wilde), is a sequel to last year's "Six Girls and Bob." The young people bubble over with health and good spirits and the story is pleasantly optimistic.

"The House on the North Shore" by Marion F. Washburne, illustrated by W. J. and M. W. Enright (McClurg), tells of a mystery and of the adventures of Bob and his sister Beth.

Katherine M. Yates, author of a charming allegory "On the Way There," has written the

story of "Chet" and his girl chum Bess, who is a Christian Scientist, with a delightful humor that is not often found in children's books. The book is illustrated by H. S. De Lay (McClurg).

"The Child You Used to Be" by Leonora Pease, illustrated by L. F. Perkins (McClurg), is, like Howells' writing, pictures in the "retrospect." We fancy that the author is an authority on Stevenson and has had his rhythmic style in view while she has penned her pages.

Full of photographic truthfulness of the scenes he portrayed is "Boy Life," stories and readings from the works of Howells' Arranged for Supplementary Reading in the Elementary Schools by Percival Chubb (Harpers).

"Little Sister Snow" by Frances Little (Mrs. Fanny C. Macaulay), author of the "Lady of the Decoration," is illustrated by Genjiro Kataoka (Century). Some of the author's descriptions carry her point home very well as, "Yuki Chan, with her hands joined just below her sash, bent her body like a half-shut jack-knife."

STORIES OF ADVENTURE

"Bar B Boys; or, The Young Cow Punchers," is by E. L. Sabin (Crowell). The author



Illustration (reduced) from "When Sarah Saved the Day."

has successively crowded a great deal of adventure in his three hundred and eighty-six pages, but at times the happenings are somewhat too sensational.



"He could not make out the road at all."—From "Little Peter."



"Clasping the boy with his right arm."—From "On the Old Kearsarge."



"She snatched the baby off the bed."—From "Six Girls and the Seventh One."



"Along came Bess, clinging to the rail."—From "Chet."



"Oh, I knew you both would come back."—From "A Little Princess of Tonopah."



"It was Red alone that finished the job."—From "Redney McGaw."



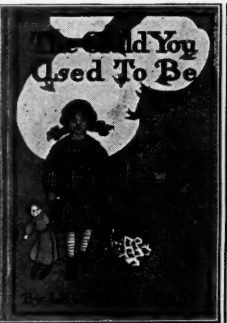
"Two well-known figures came hurrying toward her."—From "Dorothy Brown."



"I thought you were your grandmother."—From "Grandpa's Little Girls and Their Friends."



"The sandman began to throw sand into Hänsel and Gretel's eyes."—From "Hänsel and Gretel."



Cover design of "The Child You Used To Be." (The original in black and red on buff.)



"Do you promise to keep our secrets."—From "Glenloch Girls."



"Away he flew down the hill."—From "When Roggie and Reggie Were Five."

ILLUSTRATIONS (REDUCED) FROM SOME OF THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

(There is an optimistic spirit in all the children's books this season that parents will be thankful for; the day of the nerve-racking "House on Wheels" story seems to have passed, and the joy of living is emphasized by juvenile writers, as is seen reflected in the illustrations we reproduce.)

"The Boy's Catlin" edited by Mary G. Humphreys (Scribners) is a compilation from the writings of the famous explorer and Indian painter George Catlin. It should be a welcome addition to any boy's library.

HALF HISTORY AND HALF FICTION.

"Ralph Osborn, a Midshipman at Annapolis," comes from the pen of E. J. Beach (Wilde). Since the author is a Lieutenant-Commander in the United States Navy, the book has the stamp of authority.

The same stamp of authority comes with "On the Old Kearsarge," a story of the Civil War, illustrated by C. W. Ashley, for it is from the pen of Cyrus Townsend Brady (Scribners), whose experience in writing historic fiction and whose standing as a minister warrant the supposition that the tale is a wholesome one.



Illustration (reduced) from "Almost Fairy Children."

TWICE-TOLD TALES.

A new translation by Joseph Walker of Collodi's popular tale "Pinocchio" is issued by Crowell.

In "Stories by Norse Heroes" by E. M. Wilmot-Buxton, with illustrations far above the average by J. C. Dollman and others (Crowell), there is much about the vikings, King Sigmund, Balder, and Loki, that every child of culture should know.

A similar book of Scandinavian lore is "Stories from the Norseland" by J. P. Edmison (Penn). Mr. Edmison does not quote poetry as does Wilmot-Buxton, and we think the stories lose poetic effect thereby.

Alfred J. Church this year has rewritten in prose Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Macmillan), illustrated; it is full of the chivalry with which Spenser surrounded his characters.

STORY BOOKS AND USEFUL BOOKS.

"Wonderful Little Lives" by J. A. Schwartz, illustrated by C. E. Atwood (Little, Brown), is a nature book that describes the doings of grasshoppers, spiders, ants, bees, etc.

"Life Stories for Young People," translated from the German by G. P. Upton in twenty-four volumes, is published by McClurg. The stories are told as though the narrator were an eyewitness and saw all the important facts.

Fanciful stories are: "Overheard in Fairyland" by M. A. Bigham (Little, Brown); the illustrations by R. S. Clements add much to the attractiveness of the book.



Illustration (reduced) from "Stories of Norse Heroes."

"Almost Fairy Children" by Caleb Lewis, is illustrated by G. F. Kerr (Bobbs-Merrill).

"Polly and Dolly" by M. F. Blaisdell, illustrated by H. Heyer (Little, Brown), is well illustrated; the story, written for children from five to seven, is natural.

"The Circus Book" by B. E. Buffington, T. Weimer, and R. G. Jones, A.M., is illustrated from photographs made directly from performing animals and circus clowns (Sanborn).

Another comic animal book comes from Paris, "Animals in the Ark" of P. Guizou, translated by Edgar Mills, illustrated by A. Vimar (Duffield). Here, however, the author and artist have used greater invention and the result is far more amusing.

Gertrude Smith, as we have said in these reviews more than once, writes in a finished style. Her "When Roggie and Reggie Were Five," illustrated by Henrietta Adams (Harpers), is a model of a book for small children.

As a practical guide book for a boy wishing to experiment in mechanics, Harper's "Machinery Book for Boys" by Joseph H. Adams is one of the most attractive we have ever seen.

"Favorite Song Pantomimes" by Marie Irish is published by the Flanagan Company. A student with dramatic temperament ought with their help be able to render national songs and negro melodies in an effective style.

THE BOY'S CATLIN MY LIFE AMONG THE INDIANS

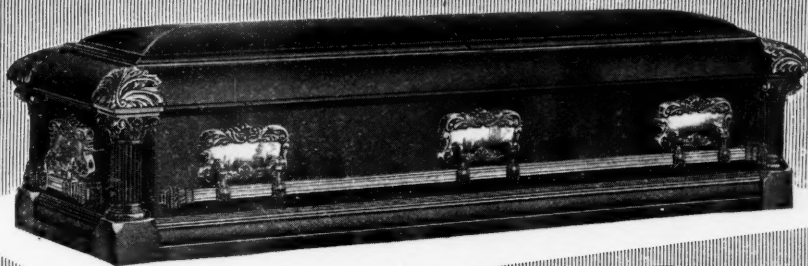


EDITED BY
M.G. HUMPHREYS

Cover (reduced) of "The Boy's Catlin."



Illustration (reduced) from "Grimm's Animal Stories."



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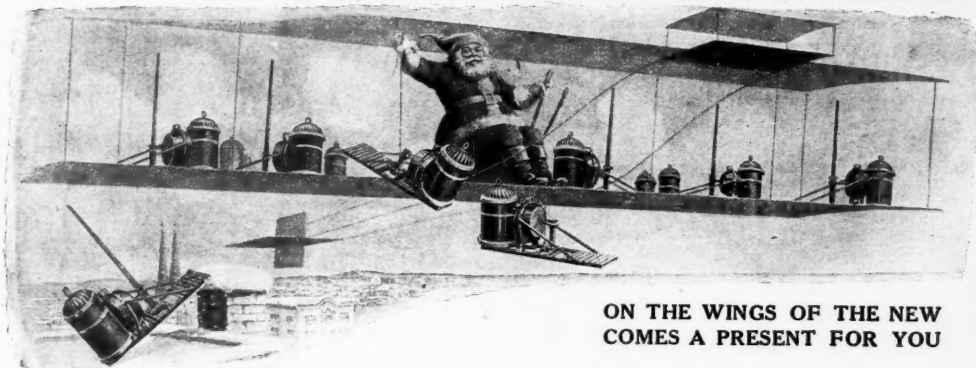
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Man is truly happy only as he progresses ; for progress is the law of the universe.

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The Ideal Vacuum Cleaner

Operated by *It Eats Up the Dirt* or Electric
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Weighing only 20 pounds, it is carried about as easily as a pail of water, and you work it by hand with an ease that makes the labor of cleaning seem like play.

Either this or, at a total cost of \$60 or \$65, you can enjoy the luxury of having your machine equipped with a first-class motor that is readily attached to any electric light socket.

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